KANSAI AÎREA

KEY

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Gov. Railroad Lines

Gov. Railroads Bus Lines

Private Railroad Lines

--- Motor Roads

Steamship Routes

Cities Where there are J.T.B. offices

Hot Springs

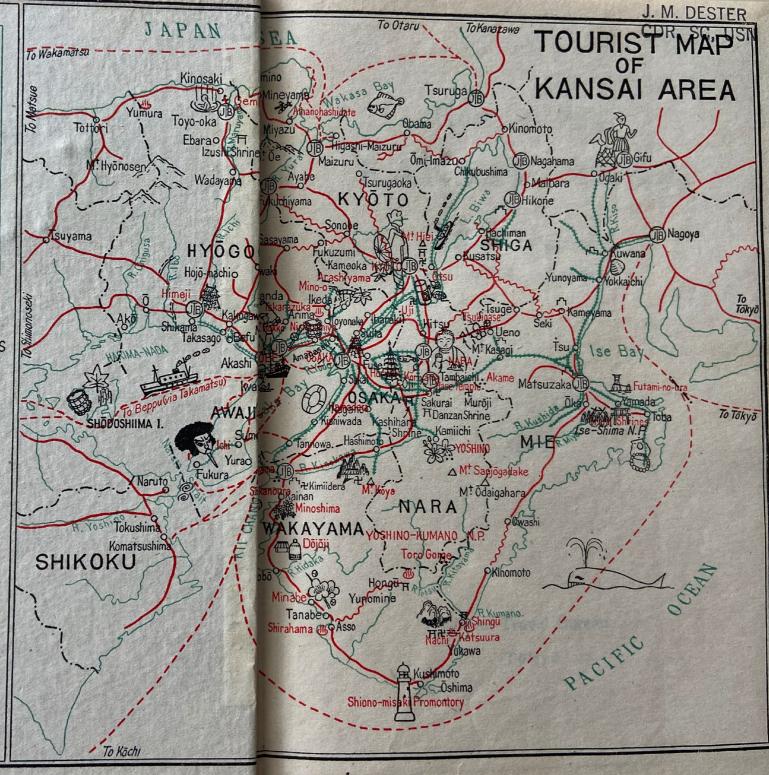
△ Principal Mountains

A Shinto Shrines

→ Buddhist Temples

.. Noted Resorts

口 Castle Ruins



How to See KANSAI AREA

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KANSAI AREA

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KYŌTO—ŌSAKA —KŌBE—NARA

1949

Japan Travel Bureau
Tōkyō

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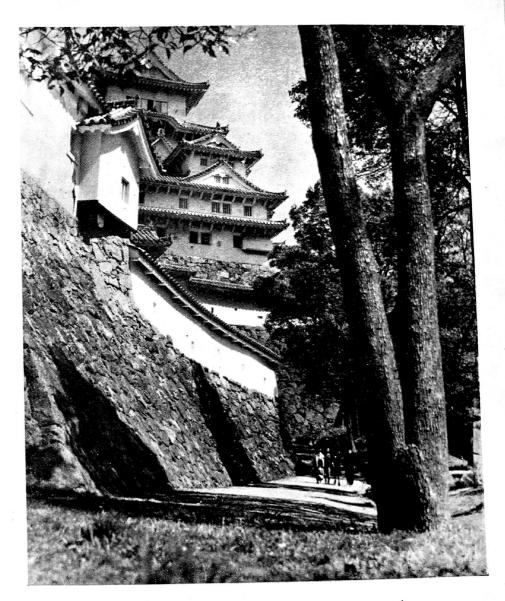
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Himeji Castle is one of the finest examples of the old-time castles of Japan. See page 69.

CHAPTER I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Where is the Kansai Area?

What is called Kansai or Kinki is situated in the central part of Honshū (main island of Japan) and is divided into the following seven prefectures:

PREFECTURES & THEIR CAPITALS

Prefecture	Capital	Prefecture	Capital
Kyōto Pref	Kyōto	Shiga Pref	Ōtsu
Ōsaka Pref	Ōsaka	Mie Pref	Tsu
Hyōgo Pref	Kōbe	Wakayama Pref	Wakayama
Nara Pref	Nara -		

Main Attractions

The Kansai area is a land of infinite variety in scenery and historical background. For this region has the oldest history of any district in Japan, and naturally abounds in places of historic interest, having time-honored edifices, art treasures and relics of the past centuries, in addition to the profuse charms of nature. The most notable examples of this blending of art and nature are found in Kyōto and Nara, the two ancient capitals, which have suffered no damage in the war and where the beautiful temples and shrines are in keeping with the rich verdure of the surrounding groves of ancient trees. It is no wonder that these classic cities enjoy worldwide fame as the tourist center of the Far East.

Included in this area are the Yoshino-Kumano and Ise-Shima National Parks, and many other scenic views of mountains, gorges, waterfalls and lakes. There are also hot springs, flower-viewing resorts, well-indented shorelines, islands and beaches of white sand with their contrasting green pines,—these tourist points are conveniently connected with each other and with the large cities by various travel facilities; and all well equipped with hotel accommodations, both in the Western and Japanese styles.

Traveling by train or automobile, you will enjoy a panorama of this lovely land, one of Japan's most picturesque and scenic regions, as it unrolls before you. A tour in this area is one that no visitor to Japan can afford to miss.

Travelers to this area are advised to look in at the Japan Travel Bureau, which maintains offices in every important city and tourist point throughout Japan, to ask for advice and assistance. A list of J.T.B. offices is given on page 135.

Area & Population

The Kansai area has an area of 12,736 sq. m. and a population of 12,144,451 (1947 census). In this area there are three of Japan's "Six Largest Cities," namely, Ōsaka, Kyōto, and Kōbe, and also seven cities having more than 100,000 inhabitants.

THE LARGEST CITIES IN KANSAI AREA

City	Situated in	Population
Ōsaka	Ōsaka Pref.	(1947 census)
Kyōto	Kyōto Pref.	1,559,310
Kōbe Amagasaki	Hyōgo Pref.	999,396
Himeji	"	232,755
Sakai	Ōsaka Pref,	197,452
Wakayama	Wakayama Pref.	194,049
Fuse	Ōsaka Pref.	171,800
Yokkaichi Nishinomiya	Mie Pref. Hyōgo Pref.	133,934 112,433 108,707

Climate

In the Kansai area there prevails a mild climate throughout the year, as may be gathered from the following table of temperature.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN KANSAI AREA

			The second secon
36.6 39.5 39.7 40.8 39.3	April 54.1 55.7 55.7 56.6 54.5	July 77.7 79.1 78.0 78.8 77.7	October 60.4 62.9 63.3 62.9 61.7
	39.5 39.7 40.8	36.6 54.1 39.5 55.7 39.7 55.7 40.8 56.6	36.6 54.1 77.7 39.5 55.7 79.1 39.7 55.7 78.0 40.8 56.6 78.8

MAP OF KYOTO H Kami-Gamo Shrine H Imamiya Shrine Kinkaku-Funaoka-Yama Dōshisha University LOKITANO Ginkaku-ji Prefectural Office HANAZONO hed Palace City Office Zoo Zoo Kyoto Hotel Keage Thanzen-ji Koryū-ji To Arashiyama Ponto-cho GION Maruyama Parkt Daimaru Dept. (Cherry Dance Hall) 7 = Mt. Otowa → Kiyomizu Temple To Arashiyama NISHIŌJI `~ Sen-yū-ji ₹_Tōfuku-ji A Inari Shrine Gov. Railroad Municipal and Private Lines Subway Shinto Shrine Buddhist Temple J.T.B. Office Fushimi

CHAPTER II: KYŌTO

Kyōto, Japan's Ancient Capital

Kyōto is a priceless depository of Japan's ancient art treasures and cultural heritages. Noteworthy among them are buildings (Buddhist temples, the old Imperial Palace, etc.), sculptures (mostly Buddhist images), paintings, objects of applied art, and landscape-gardens (mostly in temple grounds).

Kyōto is also Japan's top center of industrial arts, each branch having a history of more than 1,000 years and being known far and wide for its excellent products.

Historically, Kyōto was the capital of Japan for 1,074 years (794-1868). Today, though the city has been modernized to a certain degree, it may still be called a "classic city," abounding as it does in ancient Buddhist temples, Shintoshrines, and historic spots, which attest the glory and splendor of the capital in bygone days. It has streets laid out in a cross-bar design.

In population, it is the third largest city in this country with 999,396 inhabitants, according to the census taken in October, 1947.

How to Reach

Kyōto is a center of transportation in the country with railways, electric-car lines and motor-car services radiating in all directions.

Distances and times required by train from important cities are as follows:

By rail from	Distance	Time required
By fun from	(in miles)	$(*=by\ express)$
Tōkyō	317.6	10 hrs. 50 min.*
Yokohama	301.2	10 hrs. 15 min.**
Nagoya	91.7	3 hrs. 26 min.*
Ōsaka	26.5	53 min.
Nara	25.9	1 hr. 20 min.
Sannomiya (Kōbe)	45.6	1 hr. 30 min.
Kōbe	47.1	1 hr. 40 min.
Hiroshima (via Saijō)	236.8	8 hrs. 40 min.*
Shimonoseki	362.1	14 hrs. 28 min.*
Hakata (Fukuoka)	411.7	18 hrs. 9 min.*
Nagasaki	512.0	26 hrs. 50 min.*

There are two private-operated electric lines between Ōsaka and Kyōto, run by the Keihanshin Express Electric Railway Co.: one is the Keihan line (Temma-

bashi, Ōsaka to Sanjō, Kyōto, 29,6 miles), and the other the Shin-Keihan line (Tenjimbashi, Ōsaka to Keihan-Kyōto, 26.3 miles).

Where to Stay

Kyōto has many excellent hotels, in the Western or Japanese style, and these have a high reputation for the good accommodations and service they supply.

Principal Hotels in Kyōto

Western-style Hotels:

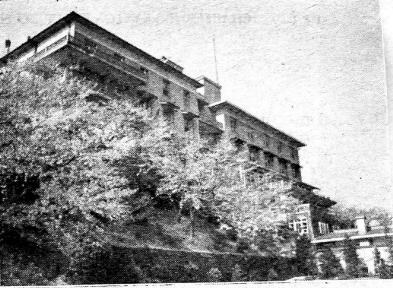
Kyōto Hotel (Kawara-machi Oike, Nakagyō-ku), ten minutes' drive from Kyōto Station, conveniently located in the center of the city; 84 rooms. At present reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

Kyōto Station Hotel, located just opposite Kyōto Station; 71 rooms. At present reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

Miyako Hotel (Awataguchi, Higashiyama-ku), fifteen minutes' drive from Kyōto Station, situated on a hill commanding a fine panoramic view of the city; 87 rooms. At present reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

Rakuyō Hotel (Shichijō-Shio-kōjishimmachi, Shimogyō-ku) in front of Kyōto Station, open under the management of the Japanese Government, to accom-

Comfortable Miyako Hotel, Kyōto, now reserved for the use of the Allied Forces Personnel.



Rakuyō Hotel, Kyōto, opened for the use of commercial representatives from abroad.



modate commercial representatives from abroad; 71 rooms with a total capacity for 150 persons.

Japanese Inns:

There are a good number of excellent Japanese-style inns in

Kyōto. Among these, the following inns have been catering to foreign guests and are popular among them.

Hiiragiya, Seikōrō, Tawaraya,

What to See

Places of Interest in the City

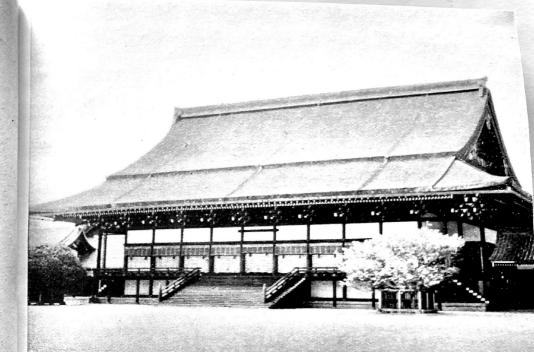
The Old Imperial Palace is situated in the Imperial Park of 220 acres and covers a building area of 28 acres. The original buildings were erected in 794, but were destroyed by fire, the present edifices dating only from 1856. These buildings are in ancient style and although not brilliantly decorated, are very fascinating in their noble simplicity.

Kinkaku-ji or "Gold Pavilion" nestles in a thick forest in the northwestern part of the city, and is reached by passing through Nishijin, the center of the famous silk-weaving industry. This temple is celebrated for its three-storied pavilion which was erected in 1397 by Ashikaga Yoshimitsu. The interior of the third story was once covered with gold foil, scrappy and smudgy traces of which still give evidence of its past glory. The garden of the temple is charming, and is regarded as one of the finest landscape-gardens in Japan. (Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission: 10 yen.)

Daitokuji, at Murasakino, is one of the chief temples of the Rinzai sect of Buddhism. Founded in 1319, it is famous for its fine buildings mostly registered as national treasures—the Chokushimon or the Gate for Imperial Messengers, the Karamon Gate with its excellent carvings by the well-known sculptor Hidari (Left-handed). Jingorō, the Sammon (twostoried main gate), the Butsuden (main hall), the Hattō (lecture hall), the Hōjō (superior's quarters), etc.

This temple is also noted for its several landscape-gardens, some of which were planned by Sōami and others by Kobori-Enshū, both eminent garden designers, and for the abundance of paintings from the brush of master-artists. The temple grounds extend over 27 acres and contain the tombs of many prominent men in history, including Oda-Nobunaga, Kobayakawa-Takakage (typical generals of the 16th century) and Senno-Rikyū, celebrated master of tea-ceremony.

Nijō Detached Palace formerly belonged to the Imperial House, but was given to the city in 1939. The Palace, composed of five imposing buildings, is situated on the site of the old Nijō Castle (built in 1602 by

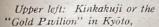


The Shishinden, Ceremonial Hall of the Old Imperial Palace in Kyōto.

Pretty young geisha girls at Gion, Kyōto.

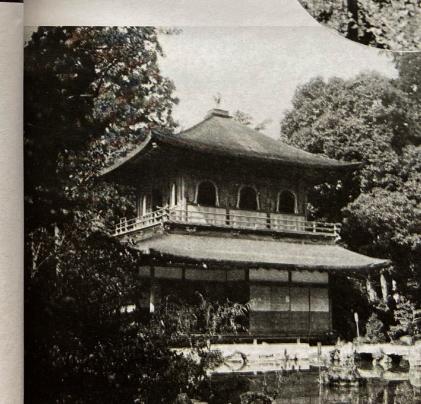






Lower left: The Buddhist Higashi-Honganji Temple in Kyōto.

Upper right: Heian Shrine in Kyōto in cherry-blossom time. Lower right: Ginkakuji or



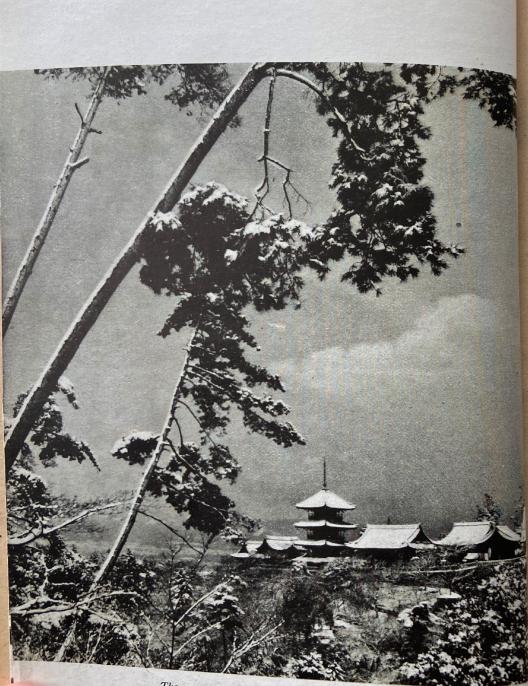
order of Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa Shōgun). The palace is especially famous for its splendid architectural beauty and gorgeous interior decorations. (Open from 9.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. Admission: 5 yen.)

Higashi-Honganji, a magnificent Buddhist temple near Kyōto Station, is the junior headquarters of the Jodo-Shinshū sect of Buddhism. It was founded in 1602. The present buildings were erected in 1895 at a cost of

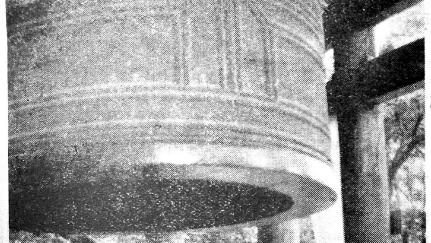


A gorgeous room in the Nijō Detached Palace. Kyōto. showing wall and slidingscreen paintings by famous artists.

Kyōto.



The snow on Kiyomizu Temple in Kyōto.



The biggest temple bell in Japan on the Chion-in Temple grounds in Kyōto.

¥7,000,000, all contributed by the devotees of this sect throughout the country. They are splendid examples of Japanese Buddhist architecture. The elaborately decorated interior arouses the admiration of visitors.

Nishi-Honganji Temple, behind the Higashi-Honganji, constitutes the fountain head of the Jōdo-Shinshū sect of Buddhism. This temple is also one of the finest in Kyōto.

Heian Shrine, dedicated to the Emperor Kammu, the founder of Kyōto, stands conspicuously in Okazaki Park. Built in 1895 to commemorate the 1,100th

anniversary of the founding of the capital, this Shintō shrine has a very beautiful garden at the rear, well known for its drooping cherry and iris flowers. The annual festival is held on April 15th, but there is another festival called the *Jidai Matsuri* which is one of Kyōto's greatest observances. (See page 31.) The garden is inspected from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Admission: 5 yen.

Chion-in, the general headquarters of the Jōdo sect of Buddhism, is one of the largest temples in Japan. The original buildings erected in 1211 by the distinguished priest Honen were destroyed by fire, the present ones dating from 1639. Its imposing front gate and other temple structures, and crowds of pious worshippers present a most interesting sight. The corridor, behind the main hall, leading to the assembly hall and the superior's quarters, is so constructed that at every step the floor emits a sound resembling the song of the Japanese bush-warbler (uguisu). It is a work attributed to the veteran carver Hidari-Jingorō. In the belfry is a big bell cast in 1633. It is the largest of its kind in Japan, measuring 17.9 ft. in height, 8.9 ft. in diameter and weighing 74 short

Maruyama Park, beautifully located on the slope of the thickly-wooded hill, is noted for its 400-year-old cherry-tree whose branches cover an area of about 20 ft. sq. When abloom, the entire tree is illuminated at night and attracts thousands of people. This is popularly called Gionno-Yozakura (the Night Blooming Cherry of Gion).

Yasaka Shrine, commonly called the Gion Shrine, is situated at the east end of Gion-machi, and in front of Maruyama Park. The Gion Festival celebrated from July 17 to 24 and the Okera Mairi on New Year's Day are especially noteworthy among

Kyōto's many festivals.

Kiyomizu Temple is reached in about 10 minutes' walk from Maruyama Park. A narrow road leading to the temple is called "Teapot Lane" being flanked on both sides by little stores selling an assortment of earthenware, such as teapots, cups, and rice bowls widely known as Kiyomizu-yaki.

The temple, dedicated to the eleven-faced Kannon, the Goddess of Mercy, was first erected in 805. But the present buildings date from 1633, and are under the special protection of the Government as existing examples of seventeenth century architecture. The main temple stands on a cliff with a wooden platform in front, and commands a very wide view of the city. Below another cliff is the Otowa Waterfall, under which pious believers are often seen offering prayers to Fudō-Myō-ō credited with having power to punish _ wicked beings.

Nanzenji Temple, one of the five great temples in Kyōto, is the headquarters of the Rinzai sect of Buddhism. The temple owns a wealth of treasures including paintings by great artists of the Kanō school. It is also notable for its secluded precincts.

Eikando, close to Nanzenji Temple, is an old Buddhist temple of Jodo sect, well known

for its rich art objects. It is also a popular resort for admirers of the charm of autumnal foliage.

Ginkakuji or "Silver Pavilion," built in 1479 as a place of retirement by the Shogun Ashikaga-Yoshimasa, is a twostoried structure of archaic design. The pavilion is so named from the original intention to cover it, as a contrast to the Gold Pavilion, with silver foil, an intention which was not accomplished. The garden is celebrated for its exquisite beauty and delicacy of design. Situated at the northeast end of the city. (Open from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Admission: 10 yen.)

Sanjū-sangen-dō, or the Hall of 33 ken, so called from the 33 spaces between the pillars in the

hall, is an elongated Buddhist temple. Erected in 1252, it is in a wonderful state of preservation. It is celebrated for the images of the thousand-handed Kannon and 1,000 other sculptures of rare artistic value, most of which are national treasures. (Open from 8.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Admission: 10 yen.)

Municipal Museum of Ancient Arts is divided into three departments: History, Fine Arts and Art Industry. The exhibits include a number of rare and valuable art objects. (Open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Closed from Dec. 26 to Jan. 4. Admission: 5 yen.)

Shijō Main Street is a broad and bustling thoroughfare flanked by many attractive stores.

1,000 Buddhist statues housed in Sanjū-sangen-dō, famous Buddhist temple in Kyōto.

Shin-Kyogoku, the most popular amusement center in Kyoto. Daimaru, Fujii-Daimaru and Shijō Main Street to the north, Mitsukoshi Department Stores is the most frequented amuseare on this street. ment quarter in Kyōto. At

Places of Interest near Kyōto

Shin-Kyōgoku (known to night the scene is very gay and

foreigners as "Theater Street"), of much interest to visitors.

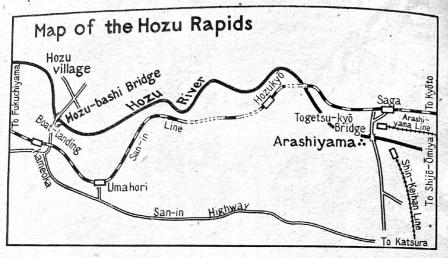
Shooting the Hozu Rapids is a thrilling experience. The best time to shoot the rapids is during the months from May to October. From May to June, azaleas of varied colors come into bloom on both cliffs of the river, making the whole countryside a vision of loveliness.

extending from the center of the

Leave the hotel by motor-car for the boat-landing at Hozubashi or Yamamoto-hama (about 1 hr.), whence a downward glide to Arashiyama (10 miles of

scenic beauty) is made for about 2 hours on the clear stream. The same motor-car meets passengers at Arashiyama and takes them back to the hotel (30 min.). Charming country scenery is enjoyed throughout the journey. Boats can be arranged by the Japan Travel Bureau.

On the way to Arashiyama, you may visit Koryūji Temple, better known as Uzumasa-dera on the roadside at Uzumasa. It was founded in 603 in accord-

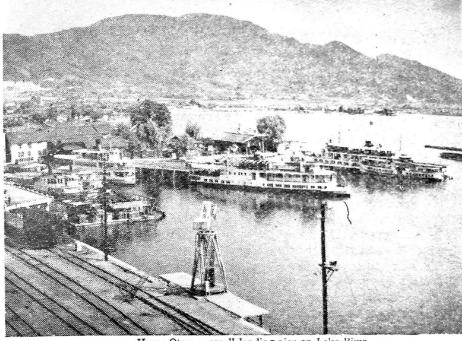


A wooden statue of *Miroku-Bosatsu* housed in the Köryūji Temple at Uzumasa, Kyöto. This is one of the oldest Buddhist images in Japan.

ance with the wishes of Prince Shōtoku.

The Taishido Hall houses a wooden statue which is said to have been carved by the Prince himself and represents him at the age of thirty-three. The lecture hall dating from 1165 is the oldest building of the temple, and is registered as a national treasure together with the Keigūin. This latter, popularly called Okunoin, is an octagonal structure roofed with cypress barks, and also contains an image of the Prince representing him at sixteen years of age. In the new treasure-house behind the Taishido are preserved many Buddhist images of priceless value including a wooden statue of Miroku-Bosatsu made in the Suiko period (552-645).

The unusual *Ushi Matsuri* or Bull Festival takes place yearly on the night of October 12, when



Hama-Otsu, a small landing-pier on Lake Biwa.

large crowds swarm the precincts of the temple. (See page 31.)

Lake Biwa is the largest fresh-water lake in Japan, being 146 miles in circumference and 265 sq. m. in area. It lies at a height of 284 ft. above the sealevel, and its greatest depth is 318 ft. As the lake and its shores abound in places of historic interest and scenic beauty, a trip to this district is well worth taking. At Yanagasaki beach, Ōtsu, is the Biwako Hotel. It has 54 rooms; at present reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

There are three routes connecting Kyōto with Ōtsu, a city with a population of 81,375, located on the south shore of the lake.

(1) By way of Keishin Highway: Leave the hotel by motorcar for Otsu and visit the Mii Temple, which stands in a fine grove on the slope of a hill commanding a picturesque view of the lake. After a run along the shore Karasaki is reached. Here is what remains of the famous 1,000-year-old pine-tree of fantastic shape. Thence by motor-car or electric car to Sakamoto, a peaceful, tree-embowered spot in which stands the Hie Shrine dedicated to Oyamakuino-mikoto, guardian god of Mt. Hiei.

goe passing through the mountain ranges of Hiei: a distant view of Lake Biwa is obtained at the Umanose pass on the way.

After passing by the Mii Temple, the road joins the Keishin Highway at Ōtsu.

(3) By way of a driveway along the Uji River: Notes given

on page 18.

The trip to Lake Biwa can also be made by the Keihanshin Electric Line, from Sanjō-Ōhashi Station to Hama-Ōtsu, in 30 minutes.

Chikubushima, the largest rock islet on Lake Biwa, is reached by the following route:

Passengers leave the hotel by motor-car at about 9.00 a.m. for Ōtsu (electric car also available); leave there at 10.00 a.m. on a steamer for Chikubushima (ar. 1.15 p.m.). Return to Ōtsu at about 6.00 p.m. and take a motor-car to the hotel. Steamer service: operated every second day (even numbers), Sundays and national holidays.

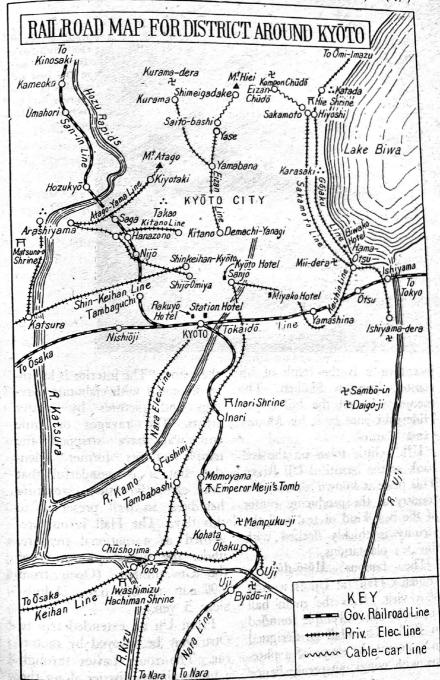
Mt. Hiei. This is one of the finest excursions in the environs of Kyoto. Leave the hotel by motor-car for Demachi-Yanagi station, where an electric car is taken for Yase (3.5 miles, 15 minutes); thence a few minutes' walk to Saitō-bashi cablecar station. Take a cable car to Shimeigatake (2,782 ft. above sea level), the highest point among the peaks of the mountain range east of Kyōto. From Shimeigatake a superb bird's eye view of the surrounding country

is obtained, including Kyōto and Lake Biwa at the foot. After a walk of 1½ miles along a downward road, the Kompon-Chūdo (Central Hall) is reached. It is an old Buddhist edifice of the Enryaku-ji Temple, the grand headquarters of the Tendai sect. founded as early as 788 by Saichō or Dengyō-Daishi (767-822). distinguished founder of the sect. The edifice contains a wooden statue of Yakushi-Nyorai of the founder's own carving, and its architectural beauty harmonizes well with the antique atmosphere of the environment.

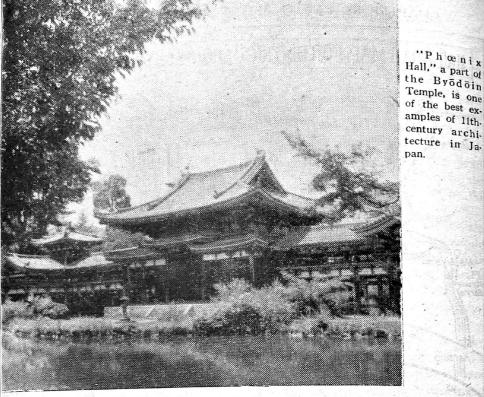
Another cable car is taken from Eizan-Chūdō to Sakamoto (1.2 miles, 20 minutes), whence an electric car is available to Mii-dera and Hama-Ōtsu. Return to Kyōto by motor-car or electric car.

Inari Shrine, opposite Inari station on the Nara line, is dedicated to Uka-no-mitama-no-Mikoto, god of crops, who is immensely popular among the common folk.

Momoyama, or "Peach Hill," so called from the abundance of peach trees on its slope. Here is the Tomb of the Emperor Meiji in the shape of a low mound thickly covered with 300,000 pieces of fine natural granite. Set amid verdant surroundings, it presents a sublime and impressive sight. Also ad-







jacent to it is the tomb of his consort Empress Shoken. The mausolea lie on the hill where Hideyoshi once built his Momovama Castle.

Uji, a little town on the left bank of the beautiful Uji River. This place is known all over the country as the producing center of the best kind of tea, and the vicinity is thickly flecked with fine tea plantations.

The famous Hō-ō-dō or "Phœnix Hall" at Uji is worthy of a visit. It is the main hall of the Byodo-in Temple founded in 1053. The Hall is designed to represent the shape of a phœnix with wings outspread; hence

the name. The interior is lavishly decorated with elaborate carvings and pictures by master artists. The ravages of time and war have stripped the temple of its former splendor, but it is wonderful that this eleventh-century structure has been so well preserved to this day. The Hall is now regarded as a national treasure, under the special protection of the Government. (Open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. Admission: 5 yen.)

From Uji an extended trip to Otsu may be enjoyed by motorcar. The route passes through a mountainous district along the

Uii River.

Mampuku-ji Temple is visited on the way back from Uii. It is popularly called Obakusan as it is the headquarters of the Ōbaku sect of Buddhism. Having been established by Ingen, famous Chinese priest of the Ming Dynasty, the structures are in typical Chinese style.

Daigo has the ancient edifices of the Daigo-ji Temple and a charming Landscape-garden of the Sambō-in, laid out under the direction of the renowned Toyotomi-Hideyoshi. They are, together with national treasures of the Buddhist arts, in a fine state of preservation. The Daigo-ji is also noted for its cherry trees. It was at this place that Hideyoshi gave an extravagant flower-viewing party on a scale unprecedented in history.

Ayabe (48.3 miles from Kyōto) is the junction for Maizuru (the Maizuru line, 12.1 m.).

Maizuru (pop. 92,139 at the October, 1947 census) is the junction for the Miyazu line which runs to Toyo-oka (52.2 miles), via Miyazu, Ama-no-Hashidate and Amino. The port is opened to foreign trade, being one of the best on the Japan Sea. A steamer plying between Otaru in Hokkaidō and Moji in Kyūshū touches at this port; while coasters ply daily (except

Sundays) to Higashi-Maizuru on one side and Miyazu on the other.

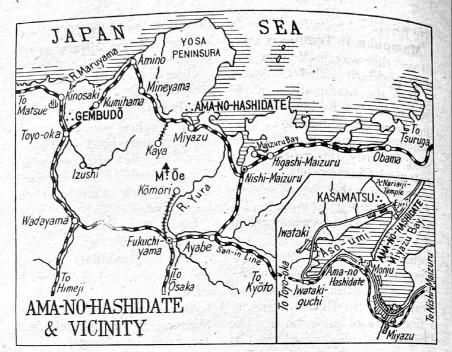
Inns: Shoeikan, Shogetsu, Togetsurō, etc.

Miyazu (15.5 miles from Nishi-Maizuru; pop. 15,229) is a pleasant town lying on Miyazu Bay, on the north of which Ama-no-Hashidate is located, and affords a good haven for large ships.

Inns: Araki-Bessō, Kitanoya-Bekkan, Seikirō, etc.

Ama-no-Hashidate, one of the scenic trio of Japan, is reached in 4½ hours by rail from Kyōto with a transfer at Nishi-Maizuru, if you take the 6.35 a.m. train for Tsuruga.

Ama-no-Hashidate has been famous from ancient times for its magnificent views, which make it one of the three most scenic spots in Japan (the other two being Matsushima near Sendai, and Miyajima near Hiroshima). The name means literally "Bridge of Heaven." Actually it is a sand-bar, 2 miles long and some 200 feet wide, along which grow groves of pine-trees which have been bent into fantastic shapes by repeated wintry storms. The sand-bar shuts off a portion of the bay of Miyazu, thus forming a lagoon named Aso-umi, and extends right across to the opposite shore from Ejiri on the



north side to Monju on the south, except for a narrow entrance to the lagoon, which is now spanned by a swing-bridge.

The best view of Ama-no-Hashidate is obtained from a height. Sakura-yama, just above Monju, gives a distant view, but the mountain pass called Ochitoge, near Iwataki, a port on the lagoon, or Mt. Nariai is preferable. From Ochi-toge Pass one sees the pine groves from the side, and from Mt. Nariai, lengthwise. Travelers are generally content with the view from Kasamatsu, a solitary pinetree about halfway up Mt. Nariai. There is a tea-house on the spot from where the view may

be enjoyed. Connoisseurs in the art of viewing scenery have invented a way of looking at the scene from between the legs, the "bridge," when thus viewed, appearing as if it were suspended in mid-air.

The entire district around Ama-no-Hashidate and Miyazu is a fashionable summer resort for Kyōto and Ōsaka residents.

The old Buddhist temple of Nariai-ji, one of the thirty-three sacred places in the Kansai district, is about 1 mile above the Kasamatsu tea-house.

Inns: Nakaya-Bessō, Gemmyōan, Taikyōrō, etc.

Kinosaki Spa is about 21/3 hours' ride from Ama-no-

Hashidate, changing cars at Toyo-oka; or it requires $4^{1/3}$ - $2/_{8}$ hours to go there direct from Kyōto (99.2 miles).

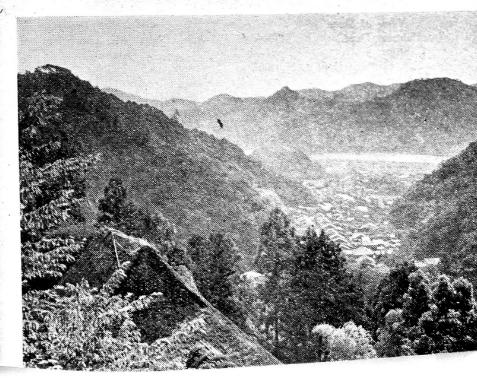
Kinosaki (pop. 3,958) is the first spa reached from Kyōto on the San-in trunk line. The Sanin district facing the Japan Sea has many spas along the railroad line, of which Kinosaki is the oldest and most popular. The spa has been known since the 7th century for its beautiful scenery and salubrious climate. The water is transparent, colorless, and salty, and said to be efficacious for gout, anæmia, and diseases of the stomach and intestines. There are six bathhouses of modern construction managed by the town, but none

at the inns. From late December to late February skiing is available.

Inns: Nishimuraya, Yutoya, and others.

Gembudo is the name given to the basaltic caves on the side of the Maruyama River, about 4 miles south of Kinosaki (reached by bus), and about half a mile across the river from Gembudō station. The caves or grottos lie on the hillside on the road to Toyo-oka town (Japan Travel Bureau: at Daikai-dori). They are three in number, from 78 to over 100 ft. in depth, and filled with thousands of basalt pillars, which stand in clusters or are piled one upon another, giving the caves the appearance

The spa town of Kinosaki nestles among the hills.



of a colossal beehive. The pillars are jet-black, 20 to 30 ft. in height, and octagonal, heptagonal, hexagonal, or pentagonal in shape. Cut into the rock on the left-hand side of the grottos are

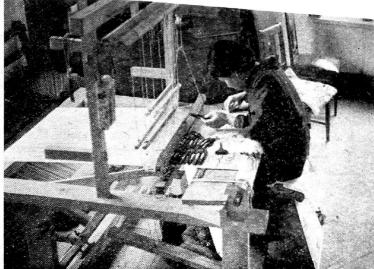
three characters, which read "Gem-bu-dō." They are a facsimile of the autograph of a famous Confucian scholar, Shibano-Ritsuzan (1736-1807).

What to Buy

Being the center of the art industries of Japan and especially famous for silk fabrics, Kyōto enjoys among foreign tourists a world-wide reputation as the best place to shop. The principal stores are situated along Shim-monzen, Furumonzen and Shijō Streets. The merchandise dealt in here comprises silk goods, kimonos, brocades, embroideries, curios, fine arts, pearls, porcelain, cloisonne, damascene, bronze ware, lacquer ware, Japanese dolls and fans, color prints, bamboo ware, etc.

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT & SOUVENIR STORES IN KYŌTO

Name of Store	Location	Specialties
Daimaru Dept.	Shijō-dōri, Takakura, Naka-	An assortment of
Store	gyō-ku	things
Fujii-Daimaru Dept. Store	Shijō-dōri, Teramachi, Shi- mogyō-ku	, ,
Marubutsu Dept. Store	Karasuma-dōri, Shichijō-sa- garu, Shimogyō-ku	"
Takashimaya Dept. Store	Karasuma-dōri, Takatsuji, Shimogyō-ku	"
Ara-Gallery	Ayanokōji-dōri, Karasuma- higashiiru, Shimogyō-ku	Ceramics
Inaba Shippoten	Higashiyama Sanjō-higashi-	Cloisonne
Kataoka Shōten	Nawate Sanjō-sagaru, Hi-	Ivory
Katoriya	gashiyama-ku Gion-machi Minamigawa, Higashiyama ku	Bags & sandals
Keo-Lac	Dustilly allia-Kill	
Kokusai Shōji	Kuromon-dōri Nakadachi- uri-sagaru, Kamigyō-ku	Neckties, necklaces



Silk-weaving at home in Nishijin, Kyōto.



The dyers work over their samples of special silk fabrics, called Nishijin Textiles.

Kotobuki Tōki Ltd. Imagumano

Kyōto-fu Tsuriryōgu Tōsei Kumiai Kyōtoya

Kyōya

Kyūkyodō

Imagumano Hiyoshi-chō, Ceramics
Higashiyama-ku
Aburanokōji Shichijō-agaru, Fishing tackles
Shimogyō-ku
Kawaramachi-dōri, Shijō- Souvenir store
agaru, Nakagyō-ku
Shijō-dōri, Kobashi-kado,
Shimogyō-ku

Teramachi Anekōji-kado, Incense & station-Nakagyō-ku ery

Miyawaki Baisen-an	Tominokōji-nishiiru, Rok- kaku-dōri, Nakagyō-ku	
Morita Taketen	Sanjō-dōri Higashiōji-nishi- iru, Higashiyama-ku	
Tanakaya Shōten	Shijō Yanaginobamba-nishi- iru, Shimogyō-ku	Ware
Uchida Bijutsu Shōten	Takeyamachi-dōri Takaku- ra-higashiiru, Nakagyō-ku	Wood-block
Yamamura Shishuten	sagaru, Nakagyō-ku	Embroidery
Yamanaka Shōkai	Awataguchi Sanjō-sagaru, Higashiyama-ku	Antiques .
Yamashika Seika	Okazaki Katagosho-chō, Sakyō-ku	Hand-woven bro.
Zōhiko	Sosui Nijō-agaru, Higashi- yama-ku	Lacquer ware

Specimen Sightseeing Tours

Tours in the City

1. One-Day Sightseeing in hours for morning trip, and 3 the City by Auto & Jinrikisha

Morning Visits by Auto

Route: The Old Imperial Palace — Kinkakuji — Daitokuji Temple-Nijō Detached Palace -Higashi-Honganji Temple- hours. Nishi-Honganji Temple.

Afternoon Visits by linrikisha

Route: Heian Shrine-Chionin Temple-Maruyama Park-Yasaka Shrine-Kiyomizu Temple.

Time required . . . about 4

hours for afternoon trip.

2. Half-Day Sightseeing in the City by Jinrikisha

Route (1): Nanzenji Temple -Eikan-dō Temple-Ginkakuji. Time required . . . about 3

Route (2): Sanjūsangen-dō-Municipal Museum of Ancient Arts-Shijō Main Street-Shin-Kyögoku.

Time required . . . about 3 hours.

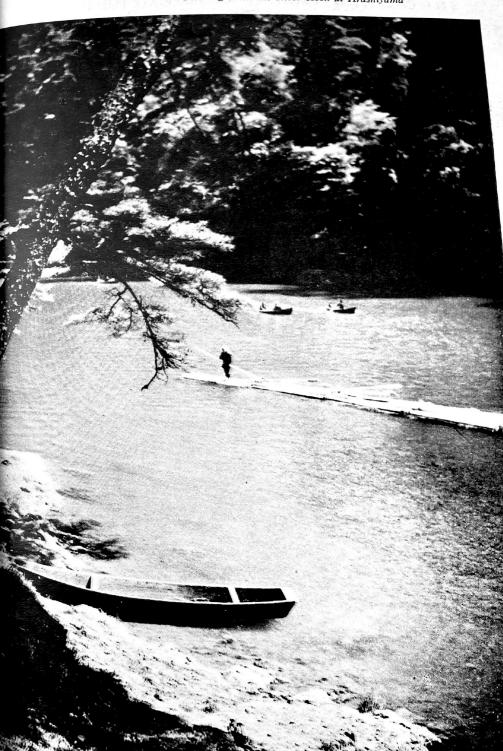
Tours to Places near the City

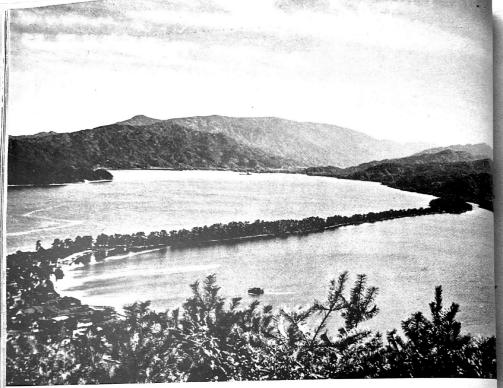
1. Half-Day Excursion to Hozu Rapids by Auto and Boat

Route: Kyōto-Kōryūji Tem-

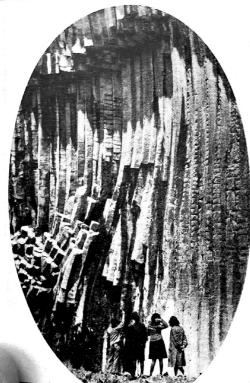
ple-Hozu-bashi (boat-landing) -shooting the Hozu Rapids-Arashiyama-Kyōto.

Time required . . . about 4





A magnificent view of Amanohashidate, seen from Kasamatsu on Mt. Nariai.



A view of the interesting rock formation in Gembudō, basalt cave near Kinosaki Sba.

hours.

2. Half-Day Excursion to Lake Biwa by Auto

Route: Kyōto—Mii Temple— Karasaki—Sakamoto (visit Hie Shrine)—Hama-Ōtsu—Kyōto.

Time required: about 3 hours.

3. One-Day Excursion to Lake Biwa by Auto and Steamer

Route: Kyōto—Hama-Ōtsu— Chikubushima Island—Hama-Ōtsu—Kyōto.

Time required . . . about 91/2

4. One-Day Excursion to Mt. Hiei & Lake Biwa by Electric & Cable Cars

Route: Demachi-Yanagi, Kyōto—Yase—Saitō-bashi cable-car station—Shimeigatake Peak—Kompon-Chūdō Hall—Eizan-Chūdō cable-car station—Sakamoto—Hama-Ōtsu—Kyōto.

Time required . . . 5 to 6 hours.

5. Half-Day Excursion to Inari, Momoyama, Uji and Daigo by Auto

Route: Kyōto—Inari Shrine— Tomb of Emperor Meiji (Momoyama)—Byōdō-in Temple (Uji) —Mampukuji Temple—Daigoji Temple — Sambō-in Temple — Kyōto.

Time required . . . about 3 hours.

6. One-Day Excursion to Nara by Train

Route: Kyōto—Nara—Kyōto. (For details refer to Chapter 5.)

Time required . . . about 8 hours.

7. Two-Day Excursion to Ama-no-Hashidate and Kinosaki Spa by Train

Route: Kyōto—Nishi-Maizuru—Miyazu—Ama-no-Hashidate— Nariaiji Temple—Ama-no-Hashidate—Toyo-oka—Gembudō Caves—Kinosaki Spa—Kyōto.

Annual Events

Tourists to Kyōto never fail to find some interesting object to see both in nature and art, as well as festivals and many other attractions at different times of the year. The best season, however, to visit Kyōto is in spring, when this ancient capital turns into a dreamland resplendent with delicate cherry-blossoms. Then the fortunate visitor to that lovely city can enjoy a rich program of amusements, including the Cherry Dance staged by a galaxy of geisha girls and several time-honored festivals which reproduce the graceful Kyōto of yesterday.

Kyōto's Principal Annual Events

the First Pilgrimage to Yasaka Shrine, Gion. This is the first worship at Yasaka Shrine, at daybreak on New Year's Day. Large numbers of the citizens of Kyōto go to the shrine from the evening of December 31, each worshipper seeking to bring home some of the sacred fire kindled in the shrine on this occasion, with which to cook the first meal of the year. The custom is believed to ward off pestilence for the coming

year.

January 15. Yakuyoke Matsuri of the Hachiman-gū Shrines. A Shinto service is held on this day at every Hachimangū Shrine in the country. A." the Hachiman-gū Shrines are dedicated to the Empress Jingi (170-269) and the Emperor Ōjin (200-310), her son. Among these, Iwashimizu Hachiman-gū Shrine on Otokoyama Hill midway between Kyōto and Ōsaka, 3.1 m. from Yamazaki Station on the Tokaidō main line, and near Iwashimizu - Hachimangū-mae Station on the Keihan line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway, is specially popular, having many worshippers who desire to escape from the evils of the new year.

February. Hatsu-uma, or Festival of the First Day of the Horse, is held at Inari Shrine, the God of Harvest, during this month.

February 3. Tsuina-shiki (a festival for driving off evil spirits) at Yoshida Shrine,

Sakyō-ku.

February 25. Plum-blossom Festival at Kitano Shrine sacred to Sugawara-Michizane (845-903 A.D.), guardian of letters.

March 15. Nehan-e or Otaimatsu-shiki (Torch Festival) at Seiryöji Temple (popularly known as Shakadō) near Saga Station on the San-in trunk line.

This is the ceremony held in memory of Sakyamuni, founder of Buddhism, who died on this day at the age of seventy-nine. Nehan means Nirvana, and "e" meeting or service. Although Nirvana means eternity it is now used solely to imply the demise of the great Buddha.

April 1 to 30. Miyako Odori— During this month the beautiful Cherry Dance by attractive geisha girls is performed at the Kaburenjō, Gion.

April (the first or second Sunday of the month). Senshoku Matsuri, or the Textile Festival, is held with solemn rites in honor of the Gods and Goddesses of weaving. The chief attraction of the festival is the procession of girls attired in beautiful costumes representing various periods of Japanese history.

April 2. Annual Festival of Matsuno-o Shrine.

Hirano Shrine also holds its annual festival on this day. The shrine is noted for its flourishing grove of 80 species of old cherry-trees which come into bloom in early April.

April 3. Festival of Umenomiya Shrine on the Arashiyama line of the Keihanshin Elec. Rail-

way.

The shrine, in the western part of the city dedicated to the gods of breweries, holds its annual festival on this day. Along the banks of a stream running in the compounds of the shrine beautiful species of iris grow abundantly, and attract many spectators in May.

On this day or thereabouts the spring horse races of the National Horseracing Association start at Yodo on the Keihan line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway. Races are held almost every Saturday and Sunday from the beginning of April to the end of May.

April 4. Festival of Go-ō Shrine,

Kamigyō-ku.

April 8. Festival of Oharano Shrine, 3.3 miles from Mukōmachi station on the Tōkaidō trunk line.

April 9. Festival of Inari Shrine.

April 10. Yasurai Matsuri at Imamiya Shrine.

April 13. Jūsan-mairi (Pilgrimage of the 13 year-olds to Hōrinji Temple at Saga, Kyōto). On this day boys and girls in Kyōto who are 13 years of age go to pray to the KokūzōBosatsu (Future Buddha) enshrined in Hōrinji Temple, that they may be granted virtuous happiness, wisdom, and a good voice.

April 13, 14. Sannō Matsuri or annual festival of Hie Shrine at Sakamoto, 4.7 miles north of Ōtsu city; electric cars are available from Hama-Ōtsu. On these days ancient palanquins are carried about in grand processions.

grand processions.

April 15. Festival of Heian

Shrine. (See page 10.)

Festival of Takebe Shrine near Ishiyama station on the Tōkaidō trunk line.

April (the 2nd or 3rd Day of the Hare). Togyo-sai, or the Festival of Matsuno-o Shrine. On this day sacred palanquins parade through the streets and are carried by boats across the River Katsura.

April 12. Festival of Yoshida Shrine, Sakyō-ku.

April 20. Festival of Ōmi Shrine on the Ishiyama-Sakamoto line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway, Ōtsu.

April 21. Tayū Dochū, an oldtime procession of courtesans clad in gorgeous costumes, at Shimabara.

April 21 to May 10. Mibu Kyōgen, or the Pantomime Farce, of Mibu Temple.

The regular annual Dai-. Nembutsu-e, or religious service, are performed at Mibu Temple in the western part of Kyōto, for 20 days beginning from April 21. During this period of time, performances of Noh drama are given on the stage, which is a perma-

nent structure of artistic merit. The characteristic feature of the performances is that the performance is always a dumb show enacted by native actors wearing those wooden masks which are treasured in the temple as masterpieces of art. to the melodies of bells, flutes and drums. The program which opens every day with the most famous of the dramas entitled, Horoku-wari or "Breaking of Earthen Parching Pans," consists of a number of pantomime farces originated in 1299 by the priest named Engaku Shōnin. The fragments of the broken pans are carried away by the spectators as charms against illness. April 24. Festival of Kono

Dainty geisha girls perform the "Kamogawa Odori" in springtime—one of Kyōto's greatest attractions,

Shrine, 1.8 miles north of June 1. Festival of Kibune Ama-no-Hashidate station on the Miyazu line.

May 1 to 24. Kamogawa Odori, at the Kaburenjō, Ponto-chō. A Geisha dance similar to the Miyako Odori.

May 14. Shūyū-sai, Festival of Kurumazaki Shrine. On this day the Ōi River vividly reproduces the serene atmosphere of the Heian period (794-1183), when the Emperor and his courtiers often went on a pleasure trip to the Oi River to view the fine scenery of Arashiyama, and floated down the river on gaily decorated boats.

May 15. The famous Aoi Matsuri, or "Hollyhock Festival" conducted in honor of the Shimogamo and Kamigamo Shrines, is one of the most historic and graceful in Japan. Especially noteworthy is its magnificent procession which is a colorful reproduction of what this event used to be in the good old days.

May 21. Shinran Shonin Kōtan-e, or the Birthday of Shinran Shōnin.

An impressive service is held at Nishi-Honganji Temple in Kyōto for celebration of the birthday of Shinran Shonin (1173-1262), the founder of the Jodo-Shinshū sect of Buddhism.

Shrine on the Kurama line of the Keifuku Elec. Railway.

June 5 to 6. Agata Matsuri, or the festival of Agata Shrine, Uji. The festival of this shrine on the River Uii, 9.2 miles south of Kyōto, is one of the several noted festivals held late at night. At midnight three hundred men clothed in light kimono of the same pattern leave the otabisho, or place of temporary sojourn, in a procession for Agata Shrine, where, the party arriving, Shinto services are conducted. After a brief stay at the shrine they start on the return journey to the otabisho, arriving there at two o'clock the following morning. In both processions well decorated floats are carried along with bamboo poles bearing gohei, or sacred wreaths of white paper. All lights are extinguished and the procession go along the streets in complete darkness - a unique feature in this festival. June 2). Take-kiri, or the

Bamboo-cutting Fête, at Kurama Temple.

During the annual festival held on this day at Kurama Temple on the famous mountain of the same name, north of Kyōto, this spectacular fête is conducted in the compound of the temple. On the after



One of the massive floats appea. ring in the Gion Festival of Yasa, ka Shrine in Kyō.

noon of the festival a large crowd of men dressed as mountain anchorites rush yelling upon big bamboo poles representing big serpents, and cut them down. In the eighth century, Abbot Kantei slew a pair of serpents on the site of the temple, so the ceremony of cutting down the bamboo poles represents the destruction

of evil spirits.

July 1. Festival of Kenkun

Shrine, Kamigyō-ku.

July 17 to 24. Gion Matsuri, the fête for the Yasaka Shrine, is the most popular festival held in Kyōto. This timehonored festival is particularly reputed on account of two spectacular features, namely, a unique procession of more

than ten Yama and Hoko floats and a Divine Procession. August 4. Festival of Kitano

Shrine. August 16. Bonfires at Daimonji-yama. A hill behind Eikando Temple is noted for the large bonfire which is lit on this day at the close of the Bon Festival. The bonfire is laid out in the shape of the Chinese character 大 mean-

ing "large."

September 15. Festival of Iwashimizu-Hachimangū Shrine on Otokoyama on the Keihan line of the Keihanshin Elec.

Railway.

September 18. Festival of Toyokuni Shrine, Higashiyama-ku. This shrine is dedicated to Toyotomi-Hideyoshi, a wellknown general in Japanese history.

September 21. Festival of Shiramine Shrine, Kamigyō-ku. October 4. Zuiki Festival at

Kitano Shrine.

October 10. Festival of Nashinoki Shrine, Kamigyō-ku.

October 12. Bull Festival at Kōryūji Temple, Uzumasa. On the night of the festival a man in white, riding on a bull, and impersonating the God Madara, goes round the temple precincts three times, with his followers, before holding a religious ceremony, which partly consists in the chanting

of a prayer in archaic language.

October 20. Festival of Izushi Shrine, near Ebara station on the San-in trunk line. Buses are available from Toyo-oka.

October 21. Festival of Izumo Shrine, 3.6 miles from Kameoka station on the San-in trunk line.

October 22. lidai Matsuri, or the Festival of Ages at Heian Shrine. This is one of the four remarkable festivals of Kyōto, the other three being the Aoi, Gion, and Textile Festivals, to which reference has already been made. The procession is composed of various groups of people, attired in picturesque costumes representative of important epochs of history covering a period of 1,100 years. This historical pageant, more than a mile long, will remind one of an antique picture scroll unrolled. It is indeed a highly fascinating spectacle.

October 22. Kurama-no-Himatsuri, or the Great Fire Festival of Mt. Kurama. On the night of the festival, the villagers of Kurama make big bonfires in the middle of the roads leading up to Yuki Shrine on Mt. Kurama, to the north of Kyōto. Lively lads of fourteen to fifteen years of age, all dressed in gowns of

the brightest possible colors, run up and down the hill brandishing lighted torches and shouting, "Sairei, Sairyol" which mean "Merry Festival!" After this, they run up to the shrine along with youngsters similarly attired, where Shinto services take place. Then the two shrine palanquins descend the hill, borne by many stalwart youths of the village under the brilliant light of hundreds of sacred torches. Girls and women in their Sunday best follow the procession, each holding one of the ropes attached to the palanquins.

November 21 to 28. Hō-on-kō, or the Great Commemoration Services, of the Higashi-Honganji and Bukkōji Temples.

Both the Higashi-Honganji and Bukkōji Temples in Kyōto conduct a great commemoration service from the 21st of November to the 28th in memory of the death of Shinran Shonin, the founder of the Jodo-Shinshū sect of Buddhism, who died in 1262 at the age of ninety-one. Thousands of ardent followers of the sect visit one of these temples to attend the service.

December 1. Tea Ceremony at Kitano Shrine.

Decembe 1 to 18. Kaomise (Annual Kabuki performances) at the Minamiza Theater.

Flower Season in and around the City

Plum Blossoms (March) Imperial Garden, Kitano Shrine, Aotani (on the Nara line), etc.

Cherry Blossoms (April) Arashiyama, Hirano Shrine, Kurama Temple, Yase Park, Maruyama Park, Kiyomizu Temple, Heian Shrine, Zoo, Omuro, Daigo, Hananotera Temple (near Mukomachi), Hie Shrine (Sakamoto), Ishiyama Temple (Ōtsu), etc.

Azalea (May) Arashiyama, the River Hozu, Nagaoka, Umenomiya, Keage, Ishiyama Temple, etc.

Wistaria (early in May) Imperial Garden, Kiyomizu Temple, Byodoin Temple, etc.

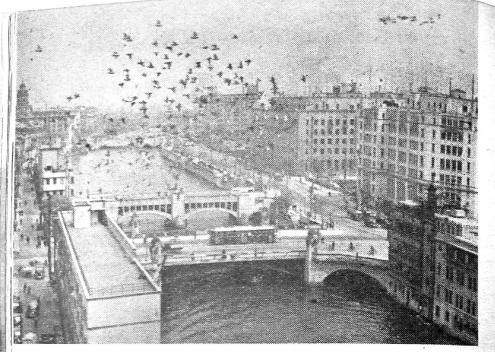
Iris (May to June) Umenomiya, Sanjū-sangen-dō, Heian Shrine, etc.

Lotus Blossoms (July) Nishi-Ōtani, Tōji Temple, Imperial Garden, Ogura pond, etc.

Bush-clover (September) Kōdaiji, Hirano Shrine, Shinnyo-dō, Nanzenji Temple. Chrysanthemum Shows (No-

vember) Maruyama Park, Hirakata on the Keihan line. Maple Leaves (November)

Arashiyama, Takao, Makino-o and Togano-o, Tōfukuji Temple, Kiyomizu Temple, Eikandô Temple, etc.



The River Yodo flows around Nakanoshima, the business center of Osaka city.



A station on the subway line in Osaka.

CHAPTER III: ŌSAKA

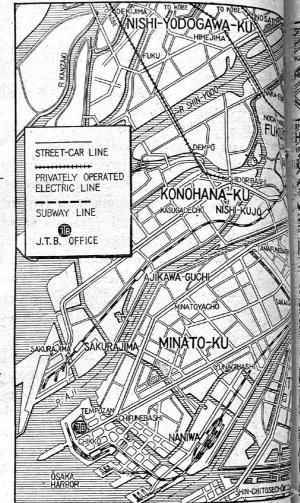
Ōsaka, Japan's Industrial Center

The city of Ōsaka has been, and still is, a large commercial and manufacturing metropolis. It enjoys the status of the second largest city in Japan with a population of 1,559,310 at the census taken in October, 1947. It is also one of the communication centers of Japan. Into it converge the Tōkaidō trunk line and several other Government Railway lines, together with privately-operated rapid interurban electric and subway lines. The tourist can reach, within a few hours from here, any of those places of historical glamor and scenic beauty, which are scattered over the Kansai district, including Kyōto (26.6 miles), Nara (25.6 miles), Kōbe (20 miles), Suma and Maiko seashore resorts, Takarazuka and Arima spas and the national park of Yoshino-Kumano.

Ōsaka has its own attractions, too. Situated at the mouth of the River Yodo which empties into the bay of Ōsaka, this city has a fine network of canals running through its busy streets. Of these streets the most distinctive is the narrow but bustling Shinsaibashi, which, though it suffered from the ravages of war, has risen from the ashes and become the shopping and amusement center as before. Here on this street we now find a large number of souvenir shops, restaurants, teahouses and some fine theaters including the newly-built one for the Bunraku puppet show. Most of these shops are attractive and full of color in their display of beautiful things, such as cloisonné articles, embroidery, color prints, coral, ivory and tortoise-shell articles, crystals, jewels, pearls, silk goods, lacquer ware, porcelain ware, Japanese fans and kimonos.

KEY

- 1. Central Post Office
- Hanshin Bldg.
- 3. Hotel Naniwa
- 4. Hankyū Bldg.
- Kitano Theater
- 6. Kyōdō Bldg.
- 7. University Hospital
- 8. Central Telegraph Office
- 9. Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- 10. O.S.K.
- 11. Hotel New Osaka
- 12. Asabi Bldg.
- Ōsaka Bank
- 14. Bank of Japan
- 15. Higher Court
- 16. Central Public Hall
- 17. Daido Bldg.
- 18. Nakanoshima Park
- 19. Temmangū Shrine
- 20. Sakuranomiya Park
- 21. Keihanshin Temmahashi Station
- 22. Stock Exchange
- 23. Mitsukoshi Dept. Store
- 24. Daiwa Bank
- 25. Municipal Office
- 26. Commercial Museum
- 27. Mainichikaikan Bldg
- 28. Prefectural Office
- 29. Broadcasting Station
- 30. Ōsaka Castle
- 31. Playground
- 32. Electrical Science Museum
- 33. Bunrakuza Theater
- 34. Sogō & Daimaru Dept. Stores
- 35. Kabukiza Theater
- 36. Namba Station, Takashimaya Dept. Store
- 37. Ōsaka Theater



MEDA-SHINMICHI ...

PRINCIPAL PART of OSAKA

- 38. Matsuzakaya Dept. Store
- 39. Uehommachi (Ueroku) Station, Ueroku Dept. Store
- 40. Nob Stage
- 41. St. Barnabas Hospital
 - 42. Red Cross Hospital
 - 43. Police Hospital

- 44. Shitennoji Temple
- 45. Zoological Garden
- 46. Municipal Art Museum
- 47. Tennoji Public Hall
- 48. Citizens' Museum 49. Municipal Hospital
- 50. Abenobashi Station

- 51. Central Market
- 52. Ōsaka Communications Bureau
- 53. N.Y.K.
- 54. Industrial Promotion Museum
- 55. Municipal Electric Bureau
- 56. Nakanoshima Isle

How to Reach

By rail from	Distance (in miles)	Time required (*= by express)
Tōkyō	344.1	11 hrs. 47 min.*
Yokohama	- 327.7	11 hrs. 12 min.*
Nagoya	118.2	4 hrs. 23 min.*
Kyōto	26.5	53 min.
Nara by Kinki-Nippon Line	19.1	l hr.
by Kansai Line	25.6	l hr. 20 min.
Kōbe	20.6	50 min.
Hiroshima (via Saijō)	210.3	7 hrs. 55 min.* 8 hrs. 30 min.*
Shimonoseki	335.6	13 hrs. 8 min.*
Hakata (Fukuoka)	385.2	17 hrs. 3 min.*
Nagasaki	485.5	25 hrs. 44 min.*

Transportation in Ösaka

Just as in Tōkyō, Ōsaka and its environs are served by a large network of railways and electric-car lines.

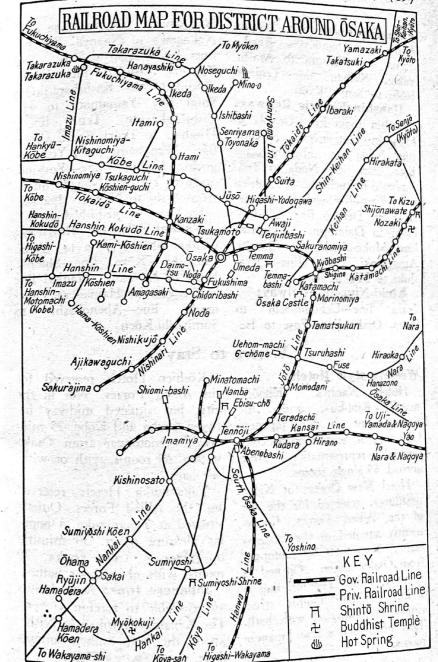
Government Electric Trains: The Jōtō line skirting the eastern half of the city connects Osaka Central station with Tennoii station (with eight stations in 6.6 miles between), at which trains may be taken for Nara. From the Osaka Central station electric service is also maintained to Sannomiya, Kōbe, and Akashi in the west (32.5 miles) and to Kyōto, in the northeast (26.6 miles). The Nishinari line-Ōsaka Central to Sakurajima (5 miles); the Katamachi line-Katamachi to Shijonawate (8.2 miles); the Hanwa line-Tennoji Higashi-Wakayama (38.1 miles).

Subway: The subway runs

beneath Midōsuji Boulevard, for 4.6 miles from Ōsaka station to Tennōji via Shinsaibashi, the busiest section of the city.

Interurban Electric Railways: There are numerous interurban electric railways connecting Ōsaka with the neighboring cities of Kōbe, Kyōto, Nara, and Wakayama.

Keihanshin Express Electric Railway: Kōbe line—Umeda to Kōbe. Jūsō line—Jūsō to Awaji. Senriyama line—Awaji to Senriyama. Takarazuka line—Umeda to Takarazuka. Mino-o line—Ishibashi to Mino-o. Itami line—Tsukaguchi to Itami. Kōyō line—Shukugawa to Kōyōen. Imazu line—Imazu to Takara-



zuka. Shin-Keihan line—Tenjimbashi to Keihan-Kyōto. Arashiyama line—Katsura to Arashiyama. Keihan line—Temmabashi to Sanjō, Kyōto.

Hanshin Electric Railway:
Hanshin main line—Umeda to
Hanshin-Sannomiya. Kokudō
line—Noda to Higashi-Kōbe.
Kita-Ōsaka line—Noda to Tenjimbashi-Rokuchōme. Kōshien
line—Kami-Kōshien to HamaKōshien. Dempō line—Chidoribashi to Daimotsu. Mukogawa
line—Muko-ōhashi to Susaki.
Amagasaki Coast line—Deyashiki to Higashihama.

Kinki-Nippon Railway: Nara line—Uehommachi to Nara. Ōsaka line—Fuse to IseNakagawa Nagoya line—Ise-Nakagawa to Nagoya. Yamada line—Ise-Nakagawa to Uji-Yamada. Kashihara line—Yama-to-Saidaiji to Kashihara-jingū. Shigi line—Yamamoto to Higashi-Takayasu. Tenri line—Hirahata to Tenri. South Ōsaka line—Abenobashi to Yoshinoguchi. Yoshino line—Yoshinoguchi to Yoshino. Nagano line—Abenobashi to Nagano. Iga line—Iga-Ueno to Nishi-Nabari.

Nankai Electric Railway:
Nankai line—Namba to Wakayama-shi. Kōya line—Shiomibashi to Kōyasan. Hankai line
—Ebisuchō to Hamadera. Uemachi line—Abenobashi to
Sumiyoshi-Kōen.

Where to Stay

Western-style Hotels:

Hotel Naniwa: (Kitaōgimachi, Kita-ku): under the management of the Japanese Government, accommodates commercial representatives from abroad. 55 single rooms.

Hotel New Ōsaka (at Nakanoshima): reserved for the use of the Allied Forces. Conveniently situated in the business center, 5 minutes by motor-car from Ōsaka station. Opened in January, 1935. The building is a fine Venetian Gothic structure. 200 rooms, all with bath. This hotel has a few Japanese rooms.

Köshien Hotel: reserved for the Allied Forces. Not in the city, but situated midway between Ōsaka and Kōbe. 25 minutes by motor-car from Ōsaka station. 60 rooms, with or without bath.

Takarazuka Hotel: reserved for the Allied Forces. Quietly situated at Takarazuka, a popular pleasure resort. 30 minutes by motor-car from Ōsaka. 70 rooms, with or without bath.

Japanese Inns: Several inns are available to foreign visitors. The Kanamori Ryokan in Nishiku is the best known among these.





Hotel New O saka is a modern comfortable building in the heart of Osaka.

Koshien Hotel in Nishinomiya city, now reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

What to See

Places of Interest in the City

Osaka Castle. In the fourth century, the Emperor Nintoku made Osaka, then called Naniwa, his capital, constructing many of its canals; and then in 1585, Toyotomi-Hideyoshi, the powerful regent, built a strong castle, known as Ōsaka Castle. The old castle buildings have been replaced by modern structures. The cyclopean walls of the castle, which have survived, constitute one of the never-ending attractions to visitors to Osaka. They are of granite stones of immense size, the biggest, known as takoishi ("octopus-stone") measuring 36.3 ft. in length, 26.4 ft. in height, and several feet in thickness. In building the castle, Hideyoshi requisitioned materials from his generals, who vied with one another in supplying him with these huge stones. Most of the super-structures, including the old donjon, were destroyed in 1868. The new donion was reconstructed in reinforced concrete in 1932, and commands an extensive view of Osaka.

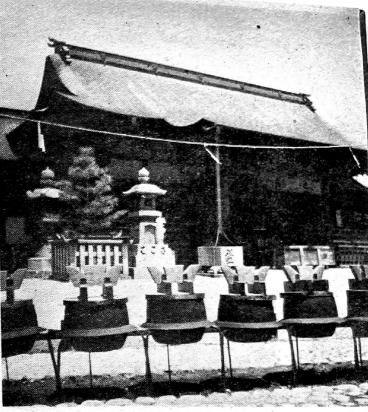
Nakanoshima Area is regarded as the civic center, for in it are located the Municipal Office, the Prefectural Library, the Central Public Hall, the

Asahi Newspaper Office and the Ōsaka Branch of the Bank of Japan. The park of Nakanoshima occupies the eastern part of the isle. For the people of the city the park forms one of Ōsaka's downtown "Breathing Spaces."

Temmangū Shrine, situated near the Naruochō street-car stop, is an ancient shrine founded in 949 A.D., and dedicated to Sugawara-Michizane, patron-saint of calligraphy, and four other deities. The present buildings are comparatively new, having been partly reconstructed and partly repaired in 1901. The festival of this shrine (Tenjin Matsuri) begins on July 25 and ends at dawn of the following day. It is one of the greatest festivals of Japan. Its main feature is a procession on the River Yodo of elaborately decorated boats including one with a portable shrine-car on it. This flotilla of craft starts in procession from the Naniwa bridge.

Municipal Art Museum, a reinforced concrete building with modern scientific equipment, was built in 1935. Many articles, such as Buddhist sculptures, paintings, pottery and porcelain,

The main hall of Temmangū Shrine in Ōsaka.



and lacquer ware are exhibited here.

Shitennōji Temple is near Tennōji station. Founded some 1,360 years ago by Prince Shōtoku, this is the Buddhist temple with the oldest history in Japan. Although most of the edifices were reduced to ashes during the war, some of them are now under reconstruction.

Tennōji Park, situated near Tennōji station and occupying an area of 56.5 acres, contains a zoological garden, a botanical garden, an art museum, a music stand, a citizens' museum, a public hall, and a playground. In

spring the cherry flowers here present a charming scene.

Sumiyosl.i Shrine, close to Sumiyoshi-koen station on the Nankai line, has a history of over 1,700 years and is sacred to four Shinto deities, three of whom were highly worshipped as guardians of the voyage. Chief among its features are numerous stone lanterns and an arched bridge. The structure is also attractive, because it is primitive and representative of the first stage of Japanese architecture. Its Minami festival is held on August 1, when the sacred shrine-car is carried with great



marking the entrance to Shiten. noji Temple, is registered as a national trea.

The stone torit,



ceremony to the adjacent city of Sakai. (See page 55.)

Sumiyoshi Park adjoins the shrine. Here the aged pine trees and the iris patch laid out in typical Japanese style combine to make this park a real recreation ground for visitors. At the eastern end of the park stands an old lighthouse, named Takadoro, which, in olden days, played an important part in guiding seamen.

Shinsaibashi Street, though it was burnt down by air raids, has now almost restored its old attraction as the shopping center of the metropolis.

Dotombori is best approached from the Nippombashi car-stop. Lying between Shinsaibashi shopping street and Sennichimae, it is one of the gayest and most popular amusement quarters in the city.

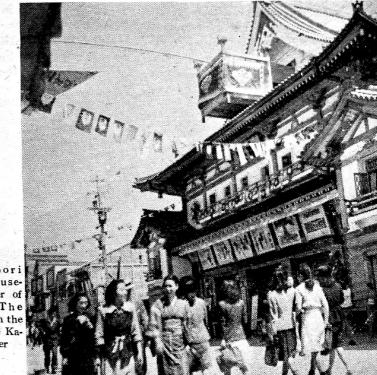
Sennichimae, reached from the same car-stop, shares with Dotombori the fame of being Ōsaka's amusement quarters. Theaters, movie houses, variety halls, restaurants, cafés, bars, etc. line the street.

Electrical Science Museum: Situated near Yotsubashi. Various kinds of electrical apparatuses used for heating and lighting purposes are exhibited. It one of its kind in Japan, also has a planetarium, the only

Theatrical Amusements in Osaka

Many of the theatrical amusements now existent in Japan originated in Osaka, and all kinds of performances, puppet shows, movies, Japanese and foreign, and plays, classic or modern, can be enjoyed at various theaters in the city. Especially, the newly built Bunrakuza Theater at Yotsubashi is one of the special attractions of Ōsaka.

The puppets are of two kinds, small and large: small puppets are not more than one foot high and operated from above with strings, which are almost invisible, while large ones measure at least two-thirds of life-size. When worked by skilful manipulators they present for the audience the appearance of human beings. Each puppet requires one



Dotombori Street, amusement center of Osaka. The structure on the right is the Kadoza Theater

Principal Theaters & Movie Houses in Osaka

Theaters: Kabuki Theater (Sennichimae), mostly performances of the old school; Bunrakuza Theater (Yotsubashi of Shinsaibashi Street), famed for its puppet show.

Movie houses: Shōchiku Theater (Dōtombori), foreign pictures; Ōsaka Theater (Sennichimae), Japanese and foreign pictures and, in spring and autumn, Shōchiku Girls' Opera; Umeda Theater (Umeda).

Places of Interest near the City

Sakai, reached by the Nankai line in 20 minutes, is the second largest city in Ōsaka prefecture with a population of 194,049. It is an ancient trade port, frequented by Chinese and other foreign vessels as early as the 15th century. This port town of erstwhile prosperity is still flourishing today as an industrial city, for it produces cotton fabrics.

sake, and cement. The city has an old Buddhist temple Myōkokuji, well known for the large sotetsu tree (cycad) growing in its compounds, which is over 400 years old and one of the largest of its kind in Japan (55 ft. in circumference).

Hamadera Park, on the Nankai line, is the most popular bathing resort for the people of

Enjoying the cool breezes at Hamadera beach in summer.



Ōsaka, equipped with various sports facilities.

Mino-o Park is noted for its landscape beauty and gorgeous autumn tints. Maple trees hang over the little stream that gurgles down the steep-sided ravine, at the head of which there is a waterfall.

Mt. Rokkō (3,057 ft. above the sea) is reached in one hour's run through beautiful valleys via Hanshin Highway connecting Ōsaka and Kōbe. Ōsaka to Mt. Rokkō, including (1) Keihanshin Electric Line and bus; (2) Hanshin Electric Line, bus and cable car. (See page 64.)

Takarazuka is reached from Osaka in 50 minutes by electric car. It is renowned as a hotspring resort possessing a fine dance palace called the Takarazuka Kaikan and a magnificent bath house. Girls' operas and other performances are being presented daily as before. One hour's drive from here along the charming River Muko will take one to Arima spa.

Hotels: Takarazuka Hotel with 70 rooms. At present reserved for the Allied Forces. Takarazuka Dai-ichi Hotel.

Arima, half an hour's drive from Mt. Rokkō, is a favorite summer resort with well-known mineral hot springs. This is also reached from Osaka by Government Railway (or electric car)

and automobile via Takarazuka. From Köbe, by electric car. (See page 67.)

Mt. Kōya (alt. 2,858 ft.), about 40 miles to the south of Ōsaka, is reached in 25/6 hours. It is celebrated for the great monastery Kongōbuji, the headquarters of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. It was founded in 816 A.D. by the renowned Buddhist saint Köbö-Daishi (774-825), the exponent of the Shingon doctrine and the inventor of hiragana, one of the two forms of the Japanese syllabary. The whole precincts of Koyasan cover about 24 square miles. Though the majority of the original edifices were destroyed by fire, about 120 still remain, together with many of the Buddhist treasures and monuments. An excursion there, with a stay overnight in one of the temple buildings, is an experience not soon forgotten.

Ise-Shima National Park is a part of Mie Prefecture facing Ise Bay, and embraces Uji-Yamada city and Toba port. Uji-Yamada is reached (1) from Uehommachi, Ōsaka, by the Kinki-Nippon Railway in 2.6 hours; or (2) from Minatomachi, Ōsaka, by Government railway in 6 hours. Within a short ride from Yamada by rail are a number of tourist points, such as the Great Shrines

of Ise, Mt. Asama, Futaminoura with the famous wedded rocks, the port of Toba noted for its charming scenery and Mikimoto's pearl culture farm.

Inns: Uji-Yamada — Daiyasu-

bekkan. Futaminoura — Asahikan, Kyūkaen, Rinkairō, Futamikan. Toba—Taigetsurō.

Refer to "How to See Ise-Shima National Park" issued by the Japan Travel Bureau.

Sports Grounds near the City

BASEBALL, RUGBY FOOTBALL

Nishinomiya Baseball Ground: (capacity: 40,000 persons), 30 minutes from Ōsaka or Köbe by electric car on the Keihanshin Electric Line.

Köshien Baseball Ground (capacity: 60,000 persons) and Köshien South Stadium (track & field, football, cricket & hockey—capacity: 20,000 persons) are both reached from Köshien car-stop on the Hanshin Electric Line. These are used by

the Allied Forces now.

Takarazuka Ground: (baseball and rugby football-capacity: 6,000), Takarazuka.

Hanazono Rugby Football Ground: (capacity: 20,000 persons), near Hanazono station on the Kinki-Nippon Line.

GOLF LINKS

Takarazuka Country Club: 18 holes; 6,316 yds., Takarazuka.

Köbe Golf Club: 18 holes: 4,000 yds. Atop Mt. Rokkō. Both are used by the Allied Forces.

What to Buy

For shopping, Shinsaibashi street has much to recommend it with its shops and stores full of articles displayed colorfully at the show-windows. In other principal districts of the city there are department stores and shops which will also attract the attention of foreign visitors.

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT & SOUVENIR STORES IN ÖSAKA

Name of Store Hattori Shikando

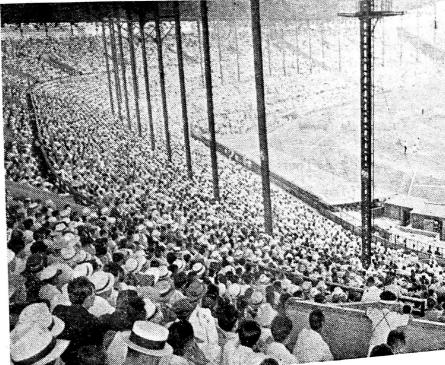
Location Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku Jewelery, antiques

Specialties Accessories

Nishinomiya Stadium on the Keihanshin Line. where professional baseball matches are held.



Köshien Base ball Stadium in Nishinomiya



Location Specialties Name of Store Jewelery, antiques Midō-suji, Kitahama Shōbidō 5-chōme, Higashi-ku Daimaru Dept. Store Shinsaibashi, Minami-ku An assortment of things Hankyū Dept. Store Umeda, Kita-ku Nippombashi-dori 3-chome, Matsuzakaya Dept. Naniwa-ku Store Mitsukoshi Dept. Kōraibashi, Higashi-ku Store Sogō Dept. Store Shinsaibashi, Minami-ku Takashimaya Dept. Namba, Minami-ku Store

Specimen Sightseeing Tours

Tours in the City

1. 3-Hour Sightseeing by Visit Nakanoshima Park and Automobile Ösaka Castle in the morning

From Ōsaka station or Hotel Naniwa, visit Nakanoshima Park, the Municipal Office, Prefectural Library, Central Public Hall, Ōsaka Castle, Dōtombori and Sennichimae shopping and amusement quarters. Return along Midōsuji.

2. One-Day Sightseeing by Automobile

Visit Nakanoshima Park and Ōsaka Castle in the morning. In the afternoon, visit the Asahi or Mainichi Newspaper Office, Sumiyoshi Park, Sennichimae theater street, Dōtombori amusement quarters, and Shinsaibashi shopping street. It may be well to include in this itinerary a short visit to one of the department stores.

Tours to Places near the City

1. Half-Day Excursion to Mino-o Park

Round trip by motor-car, 3 hours, or by electric car on the Keihanshin Line from Umeda, Ōsaka to Mino-o, about 40 minutes.

2. All-Day Excursion by Automobile to Mt. Rokkō, Arima & Takarazuka

Route: Ōsaka—Rokkō station (Keihanshin Line)—Mt. Rokkō —Arima Spa—Takarazuka Spa —Ōsaka.

3. All-Day Excursion to Nara

Round trip by motor-car, 6 hours; or by the Kansai Line of the Government Railways, 1 ¹/₃ hours one way, or by the Kinki-Nippon Nara line, 1 hour one way. As for detailed information on this ancient city see Chapter 5.

4. All-Day Excursion to Yoshino by Train

- (1) Minato-machi, Ōsaka, to Yoshino-guchi by Government line, 1 ²/₃ hours, thence half-an-hour ride on the Yoshino line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway to Yoshino.
- (2) Yoshino line from Abenobashi, Ōsaka, to Yoshino, 2 ¹/₁₀ hours. See Chapter 6.

5. Two-Day Excursion to Mt. Kōya by Elec. Car

Namba, Ōsaka, to Kōyasan by the Kōya line of the Nankai Electric Railway, thence to Nyonindō, 1 mile by bus. 750 yds. to the temple. Time required: 2 hours 50 minutes one way.

6. All-Day Excursion to Yamada and Toba by Train

Route (1): Minatomachi, Ōsaka—via Nara and Kameyama —Yamada, 6 hours.

Route (2): Uehommachi, Osaka—via Sakurai and Ise-Nakagawa — Uji-Yamada, 2.6 hours,

Route (3): Yamada—Outer Shrine of Ise—Inner Shrine of Ise—Mt. Asama—Futaminoura— Toba—Ōsaka.

7. All-Day Excursion to Kyōto by Train

Round trip by the Government line, or by the Shin-Keihan line. For details see Chapter 2.

8. Two-Day Excursion to the Coast of Kishū by Train (or Steamer)

Route (1): From Tennōji, Ōsaka, to Wakayama by the Government Hanwa line (1¾ hrs.), or the Nankai line of the Nankai Railway from Namba (1½ hrs.); from there to Shirahama-guchi by the Kisei West line (3½ hrs.). Buses are available to Shirahama and Yusaki Hot Springs.

Route (2): From Ōsaka to Katsuura, 171/2 hrs. by the regular steamship service of the Kawasaki Steamship Co. The steamer leaves at 6:00 p,m. every Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, and arrives at 11:30 a.m. the following day. The steamer touches at Kobe, Tanabe, and Kushimoto, en route to Katsuura; and leaves there at 3:00 p.m. on the homeward voyage on the same day, arriving in Osaka at 8:30 the next morning. For principal places of interest to visit, see Chapter 6.

Annual Events

January 9 to 10. Toka-Ebisu, or the Festival of Ebisu Shrines. The festival of Ebisu, who is one of the "Seven Deities of Fortune" and very popular among the merchant class, especially in the Kansai district, takes place at the Ebisu Shrines at Imamiya, Ōsaka, and at Nishinomiya (9.6 m. from Ōsaka; 10.9 m. from Kōbe) on the Tōkaidō main line. The festival celebrated on the evening of the 9th is called Yoi-Ebisu and that on the 10th Hon-Ehisu.

The time-honored procession of gaily-dressed geisha girls in much decorated palanquins called hae-kago is one of the main features of the Yoi-Ebisu at Imamiya Shrine, and there one sees gay crowds at the religious ceremony.

January 14 to 15. Kayu-Uranai Ritual of Hiraoka Shrine. A special ceremony is performed at Hiraoka Shrine, Hiraoka (on the Nara line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway), which is dedicated to the spirits of Ame-no-Koyane-no-



Nishinomiya Ebisu Shrine is situated midway between Osaka and Kobe.

Mikoto and his consort, Himeno-kami, both much revered as the remotest ancestors of the famous Fujiwara family. On these two days the priest boils red-bean gruel in front of the main building of the shrine and predicts the harvest of the year by the condition of the contents of the kettle.

January 24. Annual Festival of Abeno Shrine, Sumiyoshiku.

February 1. Annual Festival of Hiraoka Shrine, Hiraoka on the Kinki-Nippon Nara line.

February 12. Annual Festival June 14. Mita-ue Matsuri, or of Shijonawate Shrine, Shijonawate on the Katamachi line. March 16. Annual Festival of

Hirota Shrine, Nishinomiya. March 25. Annual Festival of Temmangū Shrine, Kita-ku.

April 22. Annual Festival of Ikasuri Shrine, Higashi-ku.

April 26 to 29. Big Fair of Temmangū Shrine, Kita-ku. Garden and potted plants are on sale.

May 1 to 10. Nozaki Mairi, or the pilgrimage to Nozaki Kannon Temple.-

In Ōsaka people go to worship at Nozaki Kannon Temple near Nozaki station on the Katamachi line (7.4 m. from Katamachi, Ōsaka), where special Buddhist services are held from this day until May 10.

May (The First Day of the Hare). U-no-hi Matsuri of Sumiyoshi Shrine, Sumiyoshi-

The shrine, in which are enshrined three pre-historic patron gods of mariners and the Empress Jingū, holds its most primitive festival, inaugurated on the foundation of the shrine according to an old legend. On the day of its festival, a sacred palanquin is carried round the shrine compounds escorted by Shinto priests.

Rice-Planting Festival, of Sumiyoshi Shrine, Sumiyoshi-

On the morning of the festival elaborate services are conducted at the shrine with the attendance of Shinto priests, scores of geisha girls from Osaka who take part in the planting of rice seedlings in the sacred fields, musicians, armored warriors, etc. The time-honored Yaotome-mai, or the "Sacred Dance by Eight Virgins," and a most riotous play of two teams divided in red and white, striking each other with sticks, is performed before crowds of on-lookers. After these rituals all of them go in a procession to the sacred paddy fields of the shrine in



Country maids perform rice-planting rites on the sacred paddy-fields of Sumiyoshi Shrine.

the neighborhood. Then more than twenty girls, wearing gaily colored kimono, their sleeves tucked up with red cords, with straw hats on their heads, begin to plant riceseedlings as they sing the riceplanting songs. On the stage built in the center of the fields beautifully dressed girls perform artistic dances to the accompaniment of merry music while the rice-planting is going on. Large crowds of spectators gather there to witness the ceremony.

June 30. Annual Festival of Sumiyoshi Shrine, Sumiyoshi-

July 8 to 9. Natsu Matsuri, or the Summer Festival of Ikukunitama Shrine, Tennōji-ku.

This shrine holds its summer festival for two days. Shrine services are observed at the shrine in the afternoon of July 8 and on the morning of the following day, when a sacred palanquin procession consisting of more than one thousand attendants in classical ceremonial robes of different colors leaves the shrine at noon for the otabisho, place of sojourn, in the Ōsaka Castle grounds, where Shinto rituals are conducted. The procession returns to its starting point in the evening, passing along the main streets as it does in its outgoing trip to the castle. The outstanding features of the

procession are a palanquin and a shrine car, each gorgeously decorated, a big drum, flags, and swords, carried by different persons, and a group of men dressed in colorful attire patterned with a design somewhat resembling a lion, and another group wearing decorated lion masks.

July 25. Tenjin Matsuri or the Summer Festival of Temmangū Shrine, Kita-ku. (See page 42.) July 31 to August 2. Natsukoshi Matsuri & Minami Matsuri, or the Summer Festival of Sumiyoshi Shrine, Sumi-

voshi-ku.

The festival of this ancient shrine comes last of all the summer festivals of Ōsaka. On the first day of the festival a Shinto service called oharai is observed at the shrine in the afternoon, and this is attended by the priests, the chigo, or sacred pages, and many others. In the afternoon of the second day a grand historic pageant may be seen moving along the streets, and in the evening a long procession with a sacred palanquin proceeds from the main shrine to the ton-gū, the otabisho, in Sakai, an adjoining city south of Ōsaka. The gorgeous sacred palanquin, weighing over 2 tons, is carried on the shoulders of many attendants, escorted by a train of followers composed of many priests, the chief priest in a kago and others on horseback, the whole group being attired in ancient robes of ceremony. The Shinto rituals at the otabisho over, the procession gets once more under way for the main shrine, where it arrives at 3 o'clock the next morning.

August 13. Annual Festival of Ōtori Shrine, Sakai.

September 9. Annual Festival of Ikukunitama Shrine, Tennōji-ku.

October 17. Takara-no-Ichi, or the Autumn Festival of Sumiyoshi Shrine, Sumiyoshi-ku.

The festival is said to have originated in the time when the Empress Jingū (170-269), after coming home from Korea, presented gifts from the country to the shrine and then distributed them among her retainers. On the afternoon of the festival day a Shinto ceremony is conducted at the temporary shrine in Sumiyoshi Park, soon after the colorful procession from the main shrine reaches there. During the ceremony Shinto priests and ladies present silk, vegetables and many other offerings to the gods.

December 7. Annual Festival of Minase Shrine, near Hashimoto on the Keihanshin Elec. Line.

The shrine holds its annual festival on this day. It is held in memory of three unfortunate Emperors, Gotoba (1180-1239) and his two sons, Tsu-

chimikado (1195-1231), and Juntoka (1197-1242), who were exiled after their defeat in the War of the Shokyū era in 1221 A.D., waged against the forces of Hojo-Yoshitoki (1162-1224).

Flower Season in and around the City

Plum Blossoms (February to Peach Blossoms (April) March)

Hata Plum Grove: Ishibashi on the Takarazuka line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway;

Takara Baien (Plum Orchard): Takarazuka-minamiguchi on the Imazu line of the same railway;

Hiraoka Shrine: Hiraoka on the Nara line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway;

Aotani: Yamashiro-Aotani on the Gov. Nara line.

Tsukigase: Bus from Iga-Ueno on the Kansai trunk line; or Uehommachi, Ōsaka, to Uenoshi by the Kinki-Nippon Railway;

Ōizeki and Kinyūji: Both on the Hanwa line:

Minabe: Ōsaka to Wakayama by the Hanwa line (Gov.) or the Nankai line of the Nankai Railway, thence to Minabe by the Gov. Kisei West line. Bus to the grove. (See page 115.)

Senriyama: Kadam-mae on the Senriyama line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway;

Kamo Peach Grove: Hanayashiki or Ikeda on the Takarazuka line of the same railway.

Cherry Blossoms (April)

Sakuranomiya and Tennōji Park;

Mukogawa Park: On the Hanshin Elec. Railway;

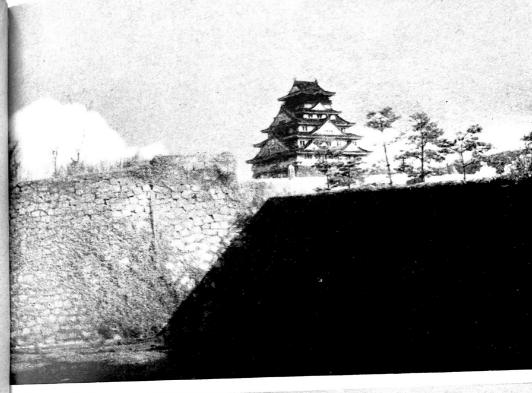
Shijonawate Shrine: On the Katamachi line;

Mt. Shigisan: Higashi-Takayasu terminal on the Shigi line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway:

Mt. Ikoma: Ikoma on the Nara line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway.

Ōhama Park, Tannowa Park: both on the Nankai line of the Nankai Elec. Railway;

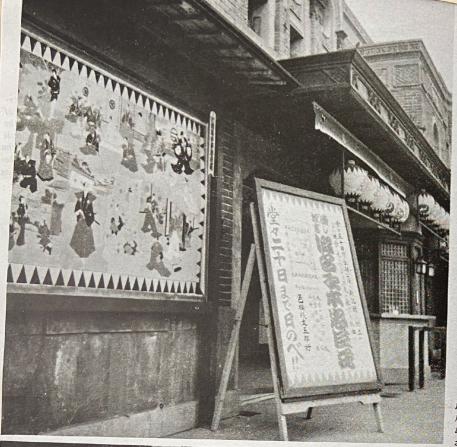
Nagano Park, Kanshinji Temple, Amanosan: All on the Kōya line of the same railway;



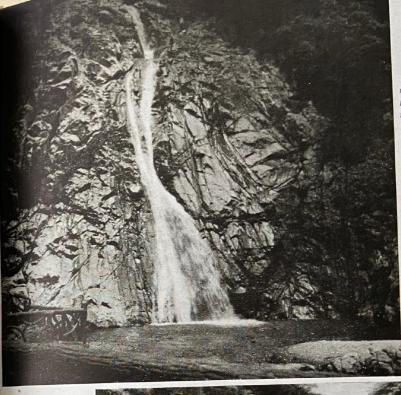
Ōsaka Castle, showing its marvelous stone walls.



Sumiyoshi Shrine, Osaka, where timehonored festivals are celebrated several times throughout the year.



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The Nunobiki Waterfalls in Kōbe consist of two lovely cascades: the upper is called the Male Fall (above), and the lover Female Fall (below), each having its own charm.

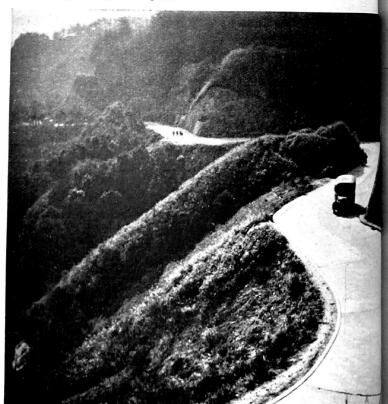








Suma-nc-ura Beach in the glittering merning sun.



Hillside Driveway, leading to Mt. Futatabi behind Kobe city

CHAPTER III: ŌSAKA-FLOWER SEASON(cont'd) (57)

Shionomiya: On the Nagano line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway;

Mt. Yoshino: Yoshino terminal on the Yoshino line of the same railway;

Sunagawa: On the Hanwa

Azalea (May)

Hirota Shrine: Bus from Nishinomiya or Nishinomiya-higashiguchi on the Hanshin Elec. Railway;

Mt. Rokkō: By the Kōbe line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway and cable line to the top of the mountain;

Tannowa Park: On the Nankai line.

Peony (early in May)

Sekkōji Temple, Taima Temple: Nijōjinja-guchi and Taima-dera on the South Ōsaka line of the Kinki-Nippon Railway;

Hase Temple: Hase-dera on the Ōsaka line of the same railway.

Wistaria (early in May)

Nakanoshima Park, Sumiyoshi Shrine;

Nara Park: On the Kansai trunk line, or the Nara terminal on the Kinki-Nippon Railway.

Chrysanthemum (October to November)

Tennōji Park and Sumiyoshi Park;

Senriyama: Kadam-mae on the Senriyama line of the Keihanshin Elec. Railway.

Takarazuka Botanical Garden: Takarazuka on the Takarazuka line of the same railway, or on the Gov. Fukuchiyama line.

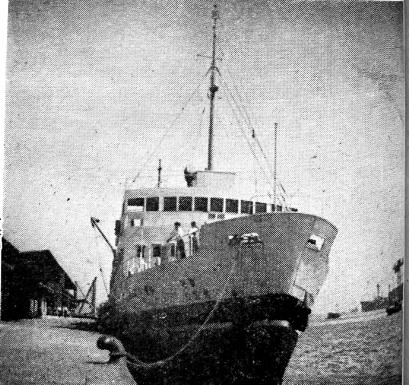
Hirakata Amusement Park: Hirakata on the Keihan line of the Keihanshin railway.



Kōbe viewed from Suwayama



in Japan



CHAPTER IV: KOBE

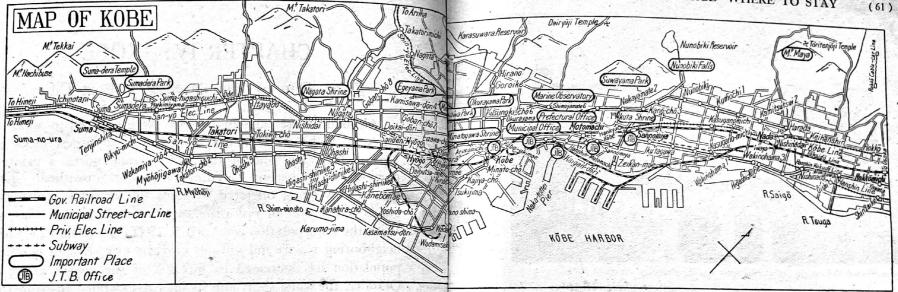
Kōbe, One of Japan's Biggest Port Cities

Although most parts of the city were reduced to ashes in the war, Kobe still remains one of the six largest cities in Japan. It is also one of the largest trade ports, a greater portion of its harbor facilities remaining unscathed. The port is now being operated both for the export of collateral goods and import of raw material to rehabilitate the country. With the incorporation on April 1, 1947, of Arima and other neighboring towns and villages into the city, Kōbe's postwar population has increased to 607,202 at the census taken in October, the same year; and its area has swollen to over 154 sq. m. from 44.4 sq. m. More than 60% of its area being mountainous, Kōbe is perhaps one of the most hilly cities in the world.

It faces the emerald waters of Osaka Bay on the south and is backgrounded with a thick-wooded range of mountains including, from east to west, Mts. Rokkō, Maya, Futatabi, Takatori, Tekkai and Hachibuse. Within comparatively easy reach of this port are numerous places of scenic, historical and athletic interests, such as Mt. Rokkō, Arima Spa, Takarazuka Spa, Koshien and Nishinomiya Baseball Grounds on the north and east; Sumanoura, Maiko, Akashi, Himeji, Awaji Island, and the national park of the Inland Sea to the west.

According to the latest statistics available, Kobe turns out monthly some \\$23 million worth of rubber products and 120 tons of matches. Furthermore, during 1946, the city produced \forall 70 million worth of machinery and metal products.

In the near future Kobe's business center will again be



in the region along and near Kaigan-dori (Water-front Street) and Sakaemachi-dori lined with the buildings of most of the foreign consulates, steamship companies, banks and firms. The shopping centers are now, as before, along Motomachi Street and Tor Road, where reconstruction work is now going apace. A number of new stores dealing in all sorts of souvenirs have been set up there. bounded to all the property of the party of the property of the party of the party

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By rail from	Distance (in miles)	Time required (*= by express)
Tōkyō	364.7	12 hrs. 37 min.*
Yokohama	348.3	12 hrs. 2 min.*
Nagoya	138.8	5 hrs. 13 min.*
Kyōto	47.1	1 hr. 40 min.
Ōsaka	20.6	. 50 min.
Nara (via Tennōji, Ösaka)	50.5	2 hrs. 30 min.
Hiroshima (via Saijō)	189.7	7 hrs. 5 min.*
Shimonoseki	315.0	12 hrs. 28 min.*

Hakata (Fukuoka) 364.6 16 hrs. 23 min.* Nagasaki 464.9 25 hrs. 4 min.

Traffic in & around the City

The distance between Köbe and Ōsaka stations is about 20 miles, and is covered in 50 minutes by electric train on the Tokaido line. Almost the same distance is run by electric trains on the parallel lines of the Keihanshin and Hanshin Electric Railway Companies. The times taken are 37 minutes and 45 minutes (express) respectively. Sannomiya station, along with Kōbe and Hyōgo stations, is the

principal railroad depot in the city. Its proximity to the piers is a great score. Another traffic asset to Kobe is the Hanshin Highway-a wide asphalt motor road of 20 miles, an artery linking Kobe with the cities of Ashiya, Nishinomiya, Amagasaki, and Ōsaka. Along this boulevard the Hanshin Electric Railway Co. operates a frequent service of street-cars to cover the whole distance in 80 minutes.

Where to Stay

Western-style Hotels:

Oriental Hotel and Fuji Hotel



Reconstructed Motomachi Street, the most popular shopping center of Kobe.

are both reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

Sannomiya Station Hotel, under the management of the Japan Travel Bureau, is open to the public; 15 rooms (Westernstyle), 5 rooms (Japanese-style).

Japanese-style Hotels:

Kōbe Kankō (Kumochi 3chōme, Fukiai-ku); Seigasō (Kusunoki-chō, Ikutaku);

Kikusui Ryokan (Yamamotodōri 4-chōme, Ikuta-ku).

What to See

Places of Interest in the City

Ikuta Shrine, near Sannomiya station, is said to have been founded by the Empress Jingū on her return from an expedition to Korea in the 3rd century. The goddess enshrined is worshipped as the tutelary guardian of the populace. The festival of the shrine held on April 15th and 16th is celebrated with great ceremony. The name of the

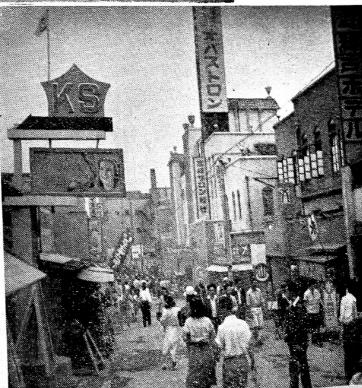
present ward Ikuta-ku comes from this shrine.

Minatogawa Shinkaichi is known among foreigners as "Theater Street," and is the center of amusement, with theaters, movie houses, restaurants, teahouses and other shops of various kinds.

Minatogawa Park is a recreation ground for the younger



Ikuta Shrine in Kōbe.



Shinkaichi, popular amusement quarter in Kōbe.

citizens laid out on the erstwhile banks of the Minatogawa River. The Shin-yū Electric Line to Arima Hot Springs and Sanda town on the Fukuchiyama line starts from the west side of this park.

Nagata Shrine, 1.2 miles from Hyōgo station, is one of the most important shrines in Kōbe. On lucky days (in accordance with Japanese superstition), a number of wedding ceremonies are performed at this shrine.

Mt. Rokkō (alt., 3,057 feet), the highest peak behind the city, can best be reached from Rokko station on the Keihanshin Electric Line along the 31/2 mile driveway leading to the summit. The mountain was opened in 1890 by Arthur I. Groom. Standing on the summit is a monument dedicated to him, which was unveiled in 1912. On the mountain are a number of summer villas built by foreign and Japanese residents of Kobe and Ōsaka. There are many ponds on the summit, which afford skating in winter. Skiing can also be enjoyed on the mountain in season. The visitor will be able to enjoy a bird's-eye view of the city and of Ōsaka Bay. A distant view of Awaji Island may also be had.

Hotels: Rokkōzan Hotel, Rokkō Oriental Hotel.

Mt. Maya, 2,293 ft. above sea-

level, is the second highest peak in the Rokkō range. It is noted for a Buddhist temple named Tōriṭenjōji dedicated to Mayabunin, the mother of Buddha. The main temple is said to have been established in 646 by the Hindu priest Hōdō.

Núnobiki Waterfalls, a few minutes' walk from Nunobiki street-car stop, are picturesquely located in the back hill of the city. The falls consist of "MeDaki" (Female Cascade, 43 ft.) and "O-Daki" (Male Cascade, 82 ft.). A little above the falls is a water reservoir which has fine vistas.

Suwayama Park lies at the south end of the range of hills, close to the Oriental Hotel (street-car available), commanding a good view of the city and harbor. Here stands a monument erected in commemoration of Janssen, French astronomer, who made observations of Venus at this spot in 1874. Another feature of this park is a zoological garden.

Hillside Driveway. From the Tor Road starts a delightful driveway over the back hills of Kōbe. As the road winds higher and higher up, there will develop on one side a beautiful panoramic view of the city and the bay, while on the other side charming scenery of verdant hills and dales will greet the eyes at



Maiko, a white sandy beach lined with pine trees, near Akashi.

every turn of the automobile, until finally the road reaches the bright-colored main gate of Dairyūji Temple halfway up Mt. Futatabi. This driveway extends about 6 miles, a round trip taking about 40 minutes.

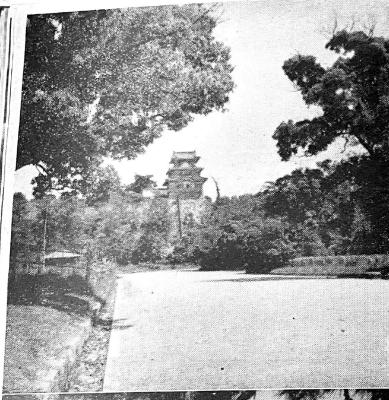
Kōbe Marine Observatory, perched on Ujino-yama hill, is one of the salient facilities of Kōbe. It is one of only three such stations in Japan, the others being at Hakodate and Nagasaki. Built in 1920, this station, like similar ones at Hakodate and Nagasaki, has been, still is

and is destined to continue to be, a useful institution. Its primary object is to make observations and researches regarding marine weather forcast, port and marine weather, charting of the North Pacific weather, the Japan and Kurile Currents, etc.

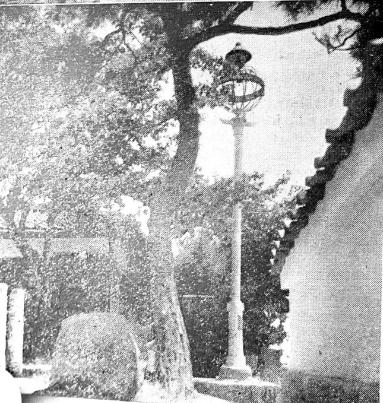
Sumanoura Park is laid out on the southern side of Mt. Hachibuse in the western part of Köbe. The spot affords a panoramic view of Ōsaka Bay and of the island of Awaji looming in the distance.

Places of Interest near Kobe

Shioya (6.4 miles from Kōbe) is a favorite bathing resort. Maiko (9.4 miles from Kōbe) is a place of scenic charm celebrated for its groves of aged, gnarled pine-trees forming a



Akashi Park shown with the ruins of an old castle in the background.



The Post in Akashi marking the international 135th degree East merdian.

park along the Akashi channel. A far-flung view of Awaji Island can be obtained here. It takes about 2 hours to make a round trip from Kōbe by motorcar. Innumerable white sails floating on the gleaming sea, often seen through the pine trees on the seashore, suggest themselves as a pretty picture.

Akashi is a city with 57,390 inhabitants, where still remains a relic of feudal days in the form of castle ruins. Akashi Park nearby contains a picturesque Japanese garden, and in front of the Hitomaru Shrine, located on a beautiful hill, stands the meridian mark for long. 135 E., by which the standard time for Japan is calculated.

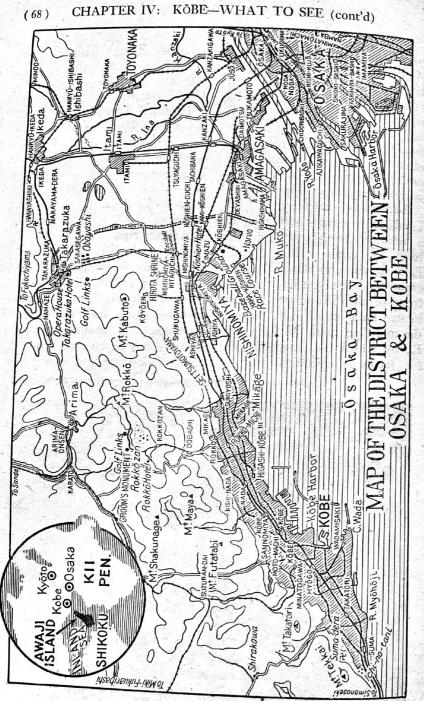
Japan Travel Bureau: at Kinkō-chō, Akashi. Inns: Kinkōrō, Kimmeirō, Shōtōkan, and others.

Taisanji Temple, one of the oldest Buddhist temples in existence, is situated about 6 miles northeast of Akashi station. It is also reached by a charming drive across the range of green hills at the back of the city of Köbe.

Arima Spa (alt., 1,197 ft.) can be reached in 35 minutes by motor-drive. Starting from Minatogawa Park, Kōbe, by the Shin-yū Electric Line, this time-honored spa is also reached in 53 minutes, and beautiful country scenery can be enjoyed from the car window on the way.

* Arima Spa in the Rokkō mountains, northeast of Kōbe city





Set in charming surroundings. this mountain spa is of very ancient origin. Besides the hot springs, there is a cold spring which contains carbonic acid gas and is used as table water. In autumn, the woods in the environs become aflame with glorious tints.

Inns: Hyōe, Goshonobō, Nakanobō, and others.

Takarazuka is a hot-spring and pleasure resort on the limpid waters of the Muko River, and is reached by electric car on the Keihanshin Line either from Köbe or Ösaka. The place is noted for its luxurious bathing establishment as well as its celebrated "Takarazuka Girls' Opera."

Takarazuka Dai-ichi Inns: Hotel and others.

Himeji (34 miles west of Kobe and $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by train from there) is a city with a population of 197,452 (at the census taken in October, 1947). Its most distinctive feature is its feudal

castle called "Hakuro-jō" (Egret Castle), built by Akamatsu-Sadanori, 2 14th-century feudal lord. The only remaining part of the castle, however, is its keep, which, lording it over the surroundings, is now specially protected as a national treasure. In striking contrast to "Ujō" (Crow Castle) of Okayama which was painted a black (destroyed in the war), this castle at Himeji is gleaming white. Hence its figurative name. The graceful shape of its white stronghold stands out in beautiful relief against the dark green pine forest encircling it.

(69)

Himeji can also be reached by San-yō Electric Line, which maintains frequent service from Hyōgo, in one and a half hours (35.5 miles). Hyōgo is the station next to Kobe on the San-yo line of the Government Rail-

Japan Travel Bureau: at Ekimae-chō (in front of Himeji station).

AWAJI ISLAND

Awaji Island (228.8 square miles) is one of the most thickly populated islands in Japan (823.8 inhabitants to one sq. m.). The island is triangular in shape, the most acute angle stretching towards Akashi and the other towards Shikoku, with the Kii Channel between the island and

the Mainland on the east side. The most important convenient entrance to the island is the port Sumoto (pop. 36,505), which can be reached by the 392-ton steamer Hayabusa Maru in two hours and forty minutes from the pier Naka-tottei of Kōbe. But the shortest cut to the island is

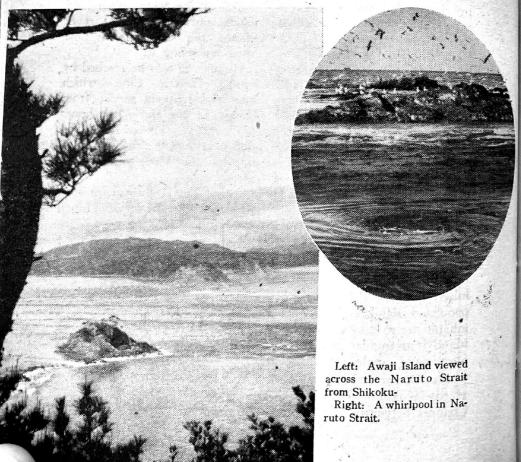
the ferry route from Akashi to Fukura in one hour, to see the Iwaya, a small town at the northern tip of the island.

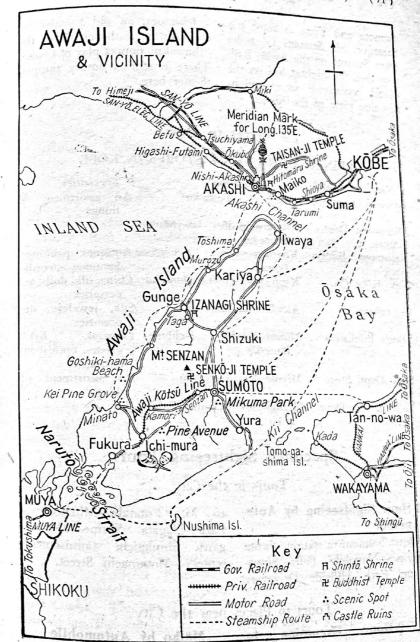
(70)

The ferryboat starts every two hours from 8.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m., and takes 30 minutes to cross the Akashi Channel. There is another ferry service maintained once a day between Sumoto and Akashi. (The ferry leaves Akashi at 13.00 and arrives at Sumoto 16.00). From Sumoto an overland journey may be made by rail or motor-car to coast, especially from Kariya to

famous whirlpool in the Naruto Strait, best observed from the Naruto Recreation Ground (11/2 miles west of the station). Here the tide sweeps in and out every six hours, when the visitor can see a number of gigantic whirlpools in boisterous motion. On the way to Fukura one passes along a 3-mile avenue shaded by time-honored pine trees.

The scenery on the eastern





Sumoto and Yura, is most picturesque. Mt. Senzan, 3½ miles from Sumoto on the Awaji Railway line, the highest hill on the island, commands an exceptionally fine view of the island.

(72)

Ichimura, an old townlet on the railway, is the cradle of the "Bunraku" puppet play of Ōsaka. There is still a lovely puppettheater here.

What to Buy

PRINCIPAL SOUVENIR STORES IN KOBE

Name of Store	Location	Specialties
	Akashi-chō, Ikuta-ku	An assortment of things
Mitsukoshi Dept. Store	Motomachi-dōri 6-chōme, Ikuta-ku	44.7
Nakamoto Bijutsu- hin-ten	Kitanagasa-dōri 2-chōme, Ikuta-ku	Antiques, paintings, kimonos, swords
New Kōbe Co.	Kanō-chō 2-chōme, Ikuta-ku	China, silk, dolls, accessories
Oppenheim	Akashi-chō, Ikuta-ku	Silk, jewelery, accessories
Sakura Bunkaten	Motomachi-dōri 3-chōme, Ikuta-ku	Cameras, field- glasses, optical in- struments
Sogō Dept. Store	Miyuki-dōri, Fukiai-ku	An assortment of things
Yoshimatsuya Dept. Store	Miyuki-dōri 8-chōme, Fuki- ai-ku	, "/

Specimen Sightseeing Tours

Tours in the City

3-Hour Sightseeing by Automobile

Route: Sannomiya station—Ikuta Shrine—Nunobiki Falls—Suwayama Park—Hillside Driveway to Mt. Futatabi—Minatogawa Park—Nagata Shrine—Minatogawa Shinkaichi (amusement center)—Motomachi Street.

Tours to Places near the City

1. 2-Hour Excursion to Maiko by Automobile

Route: Kōbe—Sumanoura Park
— Shioya — Tarumi — Maiko—
Kōbe.

2. 3-Hour Excursion to Taisanji, Akashi and Maiko by Automobile

Route: Kōbe—Taisanji Temple — Akashi — Maiko — Tarumi— Shioya—Kōbe.

3. 3-Hour Excursion to Arima Hot-springs by Electric Car

Route: Minatogawa Park, Kōbe
—Arima—Kōbe.

4. 4-Hour Excursion to Mt. Rokkō and Takarazuka Spa by Automobile

Route: Rokkō electric-car stop (Keihanshin Line)—Nishi-Rokkō —Groom's monument—Higashi-Rokkō (highest point)—Takarazuka—Kōbe.

5. 4-Hour Excursion to

Himeji by Train
Route: Kōbe—Himeji (visit Himeji Castle)—Kōbe.

6. 4-Hour

6. 4-Hour Excursion to Osaka by Automobile

A pleasant drive over the Hanshin National Highway for about 1 hour, until the commercial and industrial metropolis of Japan is reached. (For details see Chapter 3).

7. All-Day Excursion to Awaji Island

Leave the Naka-tottei Pier, Kōbe at 9.00 a.m., and reach Sumoto at 11.40 a.m. Visit Mikuma Park in Sumoto, then see the puppets at Ichi, 10.6 miles away, and if time permits, go by train to the Naruto Recreation Ground near Fukura. Leave Sumoto at 5.00 p.m. and get back in Kōbe at 8.00 p.m.

Annual Events

January 9 to 10. Tōka-Ebisu, or the Festival of Ebisu Shrines.

The festival of Ebisu, who is one of the "Seven Deities of Fortune" and very popular among the merchant class, especially in the Kansai district, takes place at the Ebisu Shrines at Yanagiwara, Hyōgo-ku, and at Nishinomiya, midway between Kōbe and Ōsaka. The festival celebrated on the evening of the

9th is called Yoi-Ebisu and that on the 10th Hon-Ebisu.

January 15. Yakuyoke Matsuni of the Hachiman-gū Shrines.

A Shintō service is held on this day at every Hachiman-gū Shrine in and around Kōbe. Among these, Tainohata Hachiman-gū Shrine in Suma-ku is specially popular, having many worshippers who desire to escape from the evils of the new year.

January 15. Kayuura Festival

of Izanagi Shrine, Awaji Island.

February 4 (or 3). Tsuinashiki or Bean-throwing Ceremony at Nagata Shrine, · Nagata-ku-

March 16. Annual Festival of Hirota Shrine, Nishinomiya.

April 15 to 16. Ikuta Matsuri (Shinkō-sai), or the Annual Festival of Ikuta Shrine, Ikuta-ku.

The annual festival of the oldest shrine in Köbe is celebrated on the morning of April 15th, with a procession of over one hundred attendants, including the Shinto priests of the shrine. On the following morning, the procession leaves the shrine for a parade along the main streets of the city and comes back to the shrine. Two sacred palanquins are carried about by some men, while musicians and others, all dressed in different kinds of old costumes worn in the feudal days, joining in the parade to enliven its sight.

April 15. Annual Festival of Hitomaru Shrine, Akashi.

April 17. Annual Festival of Hiromine Shrine, 1.8 miles north of Nozato station, Himeji.

April 22. Annual Festival of September 22. Annual Festi-Izanagi Shrine, Awaji Island. May 13. Annual Festival of

Motosumiyoshi Shrine, adjacent to Sumiyoshi station on the Tōkaidō trunk line.

May 25. Shinkō-sai, or the Spring Festival of Minatogawa Shrine, Ikuta-ku.

The shrine near Kobe station, dedicated to the spirit of Kusunoki-Masashige (1294_ 1336), the most distinguished loyal retainer of the Emperor Godaigo (1288-1339), holds its spring festival on this day.

June 1. Otaue Matsuri or the Rice-planting Ceremony at Izanagi Shrine, Awaji Island.

July 11. Summer Festival of Wadatsumi Shrine, Tarumi on the San-yō trunk line.

July 12. Annual Festival of Minatogawa Shrine, Ikuta-

September 14. Annual Festival of Temmangū Shrine, close to Soné car-stop on the San-yō Electric Line.

September 19 to 23. The Autumn Festival of Ikuta Shrine, Ikuta-ku.

The autumn festival of the shrine attracts a number of worshippers from within and without the city of Kobe, though there is no procession as in its spring festival held on April 15th and 16th.

val of Nishinomiya Ebisu Shrine, Nishinomiya.

The "Roughhouse Festival" of Matsubara-Hachiman Shrine at Shirahama, Himeji.



October 9. Yabusame Ceremony at Izanagi Shrine, Awaji Island.

October 11. Annual Festival of Takasago Shrine, Takasago on the Takasago line.

October 11 to 12. Annual Festival of Wadatsumi Shrine, Tarumi on the San-yō trunk line.

October 15. Annual Festival of Matsubara-Hachiman Shrine, close to Shirahamanomiya carstop on the San-yō Electric Line. This festival is popularly called Kenka Matsuri or the "Rough-house Festival."

Annual Festival of Iwa

Shrine, about 30 miles northwest of Himeji station (buses available).

October 18. Kaizanki or the Anniversary of Founder's Death at Toritenjoji Temple on Mt. Maya.

Annual Festival of Nagata Shrine, Nagata-ku.

Annual Festival of Oshiko Shrine popularly known as Ishino-Hoden, 1 mile west of Hoden station on the San-yo trunk line.

October 22. Annual Festival of Sumiyoshi Shrine, near Honjō car-stop on the San-yō Electric Line.

November 6 to 8. Minato Matsuri, or the Port Fête of Köbe under the auspices of the Municipality.

Flower Season in and around the City

Plum Blossoms (February to March)

Takara Baien (Plum Orchard), Takarazuka; Shirakuni Plum Grove, 0.6 m. north of Nozato station, Himeji; Hayashida Plum Grove, near Higashi-Hashisaki station on the Kishin line starting from Himeji.

Cherry Blossoms (April)

Egeyama Park (Hyōgo-ku), Sumadera Park (Suma-ku), Hitomaruyama Hill (Akashi), Akashi Park, Mukogawa Park (on the Hanshin Elec. Railway), Arima Spa, Takarazuka Spa, Kanegasaka Park (near Kaibara on the Fukuchiyama line).

Azalea (May)

Sumanoura Park, Mt. Rokkō, Hirota Shrine (Nishinomiya).

Chrysanthemum (November) Akashi Park.

Maple-leaves (November)

Jūzenji Temple (Nada-ku), Zenshōji Temple (Suma-ku).

— NEW HŌTELS IN KOBE

The Minato-kaikan Hotel opened in December, 1948, under the management of the Japan Travel Bureau, at Hatoba-chō, Ikuta-ku, just where the Naka-tottei Pier juts out into the harbor.

Rooms: 7 (Japanese-style), 15 (Western-style); of the latter, 13 double, 1 single, 1 with eight bunks.

The New Oriental Hotel also opened in the same month on the site of the old Oriental Hotel, viz., Harimachō, Ikuta-ku. It is conveniently situated near Sannomiya Station, the piers, and the shopping districts and has 33 rooms. The hotel is a ferro-concrete, four-storied building with a basement and is equipped with air-conditioning facilities.

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CHAPTER V: NARA

STATE TO CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY.

Nara, Japan's 8th Century Capital

Nara was the first permanent capital of Japan, having been selected for this honor in 709 A.D. It continued as such between 710 and 784, the 74 years covering the reigns of three Emperors and four Empresses-Regnant.

Not only Nara itself but the whole neighborhood around is of great interest. Here was the cradle of the arts and crafts, literature, and recorded history* of Japan. (The first written histories of the nation were compiled at Nara in the 8th century.) At the height of its glory, Nara covered an extensive area, with palaces, Buddhist temples, public buildings, and innumerable residences of noble and wealthy families.

Fire destroyed many of the old structures, and time has wrought ravages on ancient edifices. Yet withal in the present growing city with a population of 82,401 (at the census taken in October, 1947) and in its vicinity there are still many attractions for foreign visitors, since the temples and shrines in the east part of the city remain almost as they were originally, and the city is aptly styled the depository of the rarest cultural heritages of Japan's past.

It is no exaggeration to say that every mountain, hill, rock and waterway of this district has its story and legend connected with the dawn of the history of this nation; and the visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the evidences of the civilization of our ancestors and by the architectural remains and relics still found in Nara and its neighborhood.

^{*} The Kojiki (Record of Ancient Matters) was published in 712 during the reign of the Empress-Regnant Gemmyō (707—715), and the Nihon-shoki (often abbreviated to Nihongi), a history of Japan, in 720 in the reign of the Empress-Regnant Genshō (715—724). These two books are the most valuable sources of information about the origin and foundation of this island country.

How to Reach

Nara city is connected with Ōsaka, Kyōto and Nagoya by a network of Government and private railway lines, Being situated halfway on the Kansai trunk line between Minatomachi, Ōsaka, and Nagoya, and at the terminal points of the Nara line from Kyōto (Government), the Kinki-Nippon Railway (from Uehommachi, Ōsaka) and the Nara Electric Railway (from Kyōto), it is very easy to be reached by train or electric car, which run frequently on their respective tracks. The distances and hours required are given bellow:

By Control of the second	Distance (in miles)	Time required
Gov. Railway	25.9	1 hr. 36 min.
Nara Elec. Line	24.2	1 hr. 10 min.
Gov. Railway	25.6	1 hr. 30 min.
Kinki-Nippon Line	19.1	l hr.
Gov. Railway	83.2	4 hrs. 28-42 min.
Gov. Railway	308.9	12 hrs. 40 min.
the Addition of the Supplemental	r regions	e Sale an esacrific
tant in the second of the seco	and the same of	
	Gov. Railway Nara Elec. Line Gov. Railway Kinki-Nippon Line Gov. Railway	Gov. Railway 25.9 Nara Elec. Line 24.2 Gov. Railway 25.6 Kinki-Nippon Line 19.1 Gov. Railway 83.2

น้ำที่ สมเสนอเสาต์ เราวาการ กระกำ หาร เกราะเกตร์การตอดตลาก กระ สม Where to Stay

Western-style Hotel:

Nara Hotel (Takahata-chō-about 1 mile from Nara station) is located on high ground amid attractive surroundings. Architecturally it is a pleasing blend Musashino and Tsukihitei of the Japanese palatial style and the European style. It has 52

rooms under the management of the Japan Travel Bureau. At present it is reserved for the use of the Allied Forces.

Japanese-style Hotels:

(Kasugano-chō); Uosa (Imamikado-chō), and others.

What to See

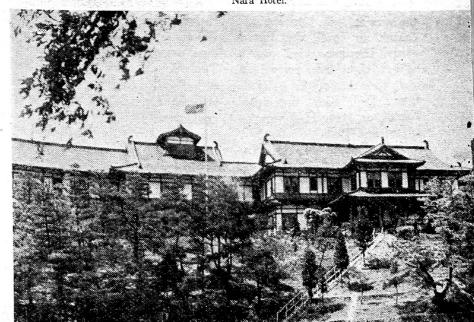
Places of Interest in the City

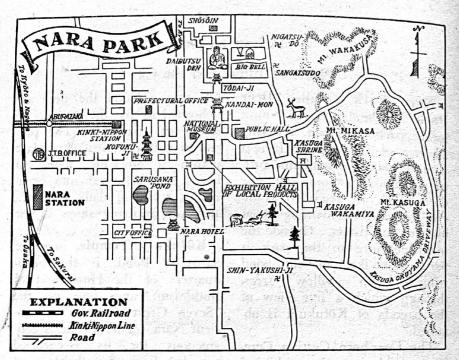
Nara Park or the "Deer Park" is the largest and most lovely park in Japan, covering an area of 1,250 acres. It is a natural woodland with fine turf. trees, temples and some 200 tame deer which are regarded as divine messengers, roaming about by twos and threes. Outside the main entrance to the park is Sarusawa-no-ike, an old pond fringed with willow trees, through which a fine view of the pagoda of Kōfuku-ji is obtained.

The Deer-horn Cutting Ceremony, held about the middle of October is a popular function.

On this occasion the deer are dehorned so that they can do no injury to passers-by. The process of cutting horns takes place within a stockade. The cut horns are fashioned into ornaments, trifles of daily use, etc., and sold at many shops in the

Kofuku-ji Temple, north of Sarusawa Pond, is the headquarters of the Hosso sect of Buddhism, and one of the "Seven Great Temples" of ancient Nara. This temple is conspicuous for its five-storied pagoda. It was founded by, and made a tutelary temple of, the Nara Hotel.





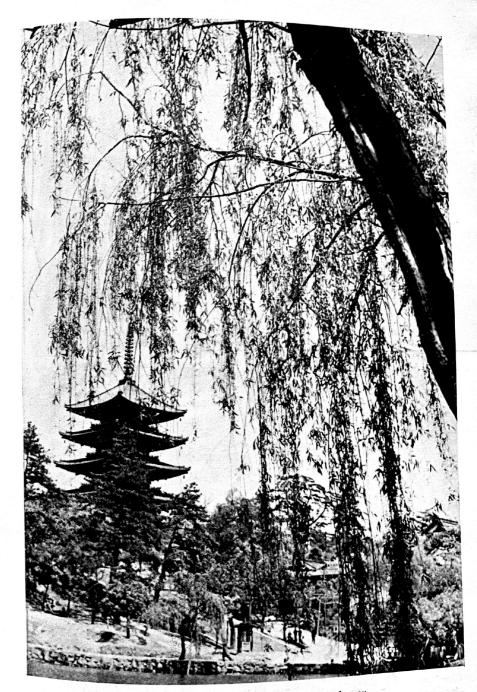
Fujiwara family. Though the original buildings have been entirely destroyed by repeated fires, the present ones are splendid enough to recall the former glory. The five-storied pagoda (151 ft. high) dates from 1426, and the three-storied pagoda from 1143. The provisional Kon-dō or Main Hall was reerected in 1819.

Nara Branch of the National Museum has a fine collection of wood sculptures and other ancient works of art, particularly those of the Nara period (710-784). (Open daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. between October and March; from 8 a.m. to 5

p.m. between April and September.)

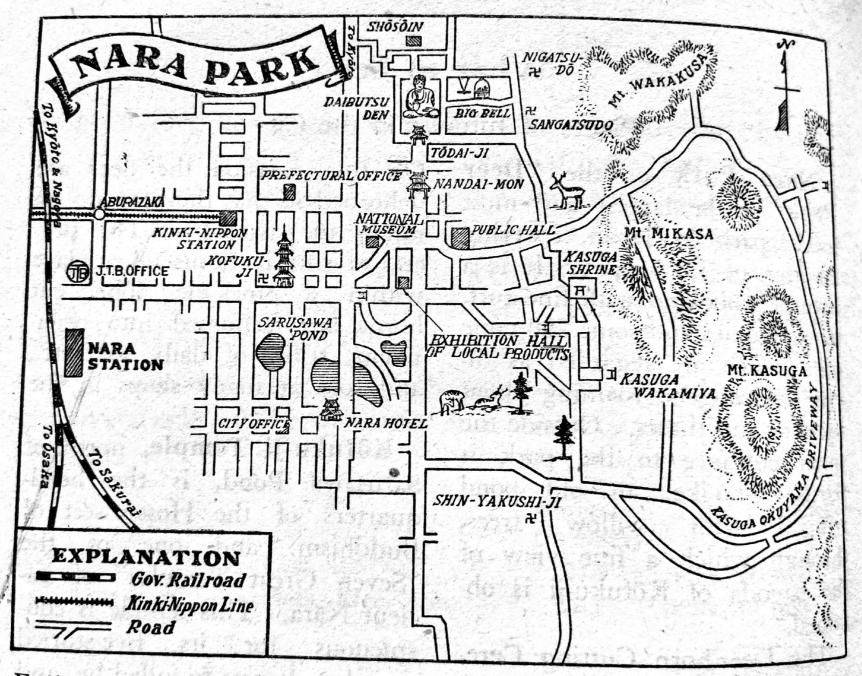
Kasuga Wakamiya, a Shintō shrine, stands at the foot of Mt. Mikasa and at the end of the long avenue of stone lanterns. The annual festival of this shrine, called the *On-matsuri*, is held on Dec. 17. The celebration consisting in a spectacular procession, wrestling, and horse-racing, etc., attracts a crowd of people from far and wide.

Kasuga Shrine stands a short distance from the Kasuga Wakamiya, and is reached along an avenue of antique stone lanterns (about 2,000 in total number). The shrine, dedicated to



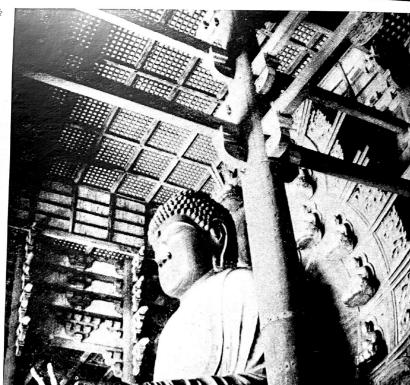
The five-storied pagoda of Kōfukuji Temple seen from the willow-fringed Sarusawa Pond in Nara.

(80) CHAPIER V: NARA—WHAI TO SEE (cont'd)



Fujiwara family. Though the p.m. between April and Septemoriginal buildings have been en-

The deer in Nara Park



The Great Buddha of Tō laiji Temple in Narz.

four mythological deities, was founded in 768 as the tutelary shrine of the Fujiwaras. The buildings, painted a bright vermilion and hung with some 1,000 metal lanterns, are celebrated for their beautiful architecture and enchanting setting. The stone and metal lanterns are lighted only twice a year, namely, on the night of Setsubun Festival (Feb. 3 in average vears) and jūgoya (Aug. 15). The Kasuga Matsuri, annual festival of the shrine, takes place on March 13th.

In the backyard of the main shrine is one of the local wonders. On the trunk of an isutree have been grafted six different kinds of plants-camellia, wistaria, nandin, cherry, maple

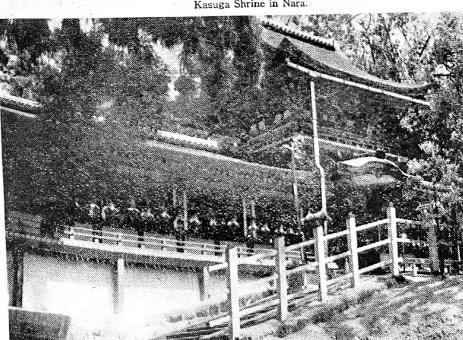
and elder. This, popularly known as "yadorigi," is regarded as an emblem of constancy.

Mikasa-yama is the hill that stands immediately behind the Kasuga Shrine.

Wakakusa-yama, a lovely mound-like hill, is reached after leaving the Kasuga Shrine, along a narrow road. The road is flanked by little souvenir shops, selling various fanciful and fascinating things made of deer horn, bamboo, etc. Wakakusa-yama (1,126 ft.) is bare of trees and covered with grass which is burnt every year on the 11th of February. Its summit commands an extensive view of the surrounding country.

Todai-ji ("Great Eastern Temple") is the grand head-

Kasuga Shrine in Nara.



quarters of the Kegon sect of Buddhism, and one of the "Seven Great Temples" of ancient Nara, founded by the 45th Emperor Shomu (724-749) as the head of all the "Provincial Temples." The Nandai-mon, the imposing front gate, dates from 1199. The two gigantic wooden figures of Niō, guardians of Buddhism, flanking the gateway are regarded as the best existing examples of the sculpture of the Kamakura period (1185-1333).

The following buildings-Sangatsudō, Nigatsu-dō, Big Bell and Daibutsu-den-belong to

this temple.

Sangatsu-do ("Third Month Hall") also called Hokke-dō, founded in 733, is the oldest of the Todai-ji group. Though unpretentious in its outward appearance, it is celebrated for its excellent sculptures preserved as national treasures, among which is the immortal dry-lacquer statue of Fukūkenjaku Kannon. It is attributed to Roben, the founder of this temple.

Nigatsu-do ("Second Month Hall") founded in 752, is famous for its bronze image of the Eleven-faced Kannon and the "Rōben Sugi," a legendary cryptomeria-tree. The view from the temple verandah is extensive and superb.

The O-mizutori (Water Drawing Ceremony) is the most im-

portant festival of this temple, taking place from March 1st till the 14th inclusive. It is characterized by a marvelous torchlight procession through the gallery. In old days this religious ceremony used to be performed in the second month of the year. Hence the temple name.

Big Bell, the second largest in Japan (the largest being that of the Chion-in in Kyōto), was originally cast in 752. Its dimensions are 13.6 ft. high, its base 9.2 ft. in diameter, 10 inches in thickness, 27 ft. in circumference and 48 tons in weight.

Daibutsu-den ("Hall of Great Buddha") is the largest wooden building in the world, and in it is enshrined a colossal bronze image of Buddha, the biggest of its kind on earth, which was completed in 752 after repeated trials in castings. It is 53.5 ft. high; face 16 ft. long by 9.5 ft. wide; each eye 3.9 ft. in length; each ear 8.5 ft. long; length of thumb 4.8 ft. It weighs nearly 500 tons. (Hours: 7 a·m.—4 p.m.)

Shōsō-in Treasure-house, an isolated building behind the Daibutsu-den preserves highly valuable antiques and objects of art, chiefly of the 8th century. This treasure-house is open only to those who have special permission from the Imperial Household Office.



Hall of the Great Buddha, one of the buildings of Todaiji Temple in Nara.

Shin-yakushi-ji, along the Kasuga-yama driveway, is a temple worthy of a visit. It was founded in 747 by the Empress Kōmyō, the pious consort of the Emperor Shōmu, in order to offer ardent prayers for his recovery from an eye-trouble.

The main hall is one of the few Tempyō (8th century) structures now extant. On a round clay pedestal sits a contemporary figure of the Yakushi Buddha carved in wood, surrounded by the images of the Twelve Divine Generals.

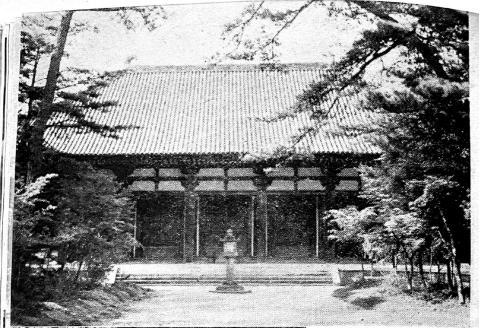
Kasuga Okuyama Drive-

way is strongly recommended to visitors to Nara. Meandering through the virgin forest of Kasuga-yama, this driveway presents charming woodland scenery (round trip, about 10 miles). Along the road there are beautiful rivulets, various kinds of trees with wild monkeys playing in the branches, waterfalls and stone Buddhas; and in autumn the maple leaves are aflame with vivid tints, presenting a most fascinating scene. A fine view of the surrounding plains is obtained from the top of Wakakusa-yama.

Places of Interest near the City

way to Hōryū-ji, is the most perfect and valuable of the surviv-

Toshodai-ji Temple, on the ing Tempyo structures, being well proportioned and presenting the beauty of harmony. This



The main hall of Toshodaiji Tem. ple near Nara.

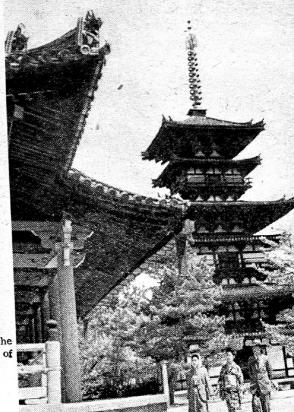


A dry-lacquer statue of Rushana-Butsu, 8 ft. in height, is the most important idol in Toshodaiji Tem-

temple was established in 759 by Chien Chen, illustrious Chinese priest of the Tang Dynasty. It is the headquarters of the Ritsu sect of Buddhism. The chief object of worship in the Kon-do (Main Hall) is the celebrated dry-laquer statue of Rushana-Butsu, 8 ft. high, sitting on a pedestal. It is the largest specimen of its kind in Japan. The most important object of art housed in the Kō-dō (Lecture Hall) is the dry-lacquer

statue of Miroku-Bosatsu, 8 ft. in height.

Yakushi-ji Temple, near Toshodai-ji, was founded in 680, and is widely known for its time-honored pagoda and bronze images of Yakushi Trinity. These latter were highly admired by the noted American art critic Fenollosa (1853-1908). These statues, consisting of Yakushi-Nyorai (8.6 ft. in height), Nikkō-Bosatsu and Gakkō-Bosatsu on the right and left



Yakushiji Temple in the southwestern suburbs of Nara .

sides, were completed in 696. They are seated on a dais set upon a marble platform in the Kon-dō (Main Hall). These three statues were originally gilded, but exposure to the air for centuries has transformed the alloy of bronze into such a glossy black color that they appear as if they were lacquered. Among the many structures of the temple the three-storied pagoda is the only relic of the days of foundation. In spite of the fact that it was erected 1,269 years ago, this structure is in a wonderful state of preservation. It appears to be six-storied, as each

story is built in pairs. It is thus deservedly valued for its unique shape.

Both Tōshōdai-ji and Yakushiji and their treasures are regarded as important, second only to the Hōryū-ji Temple.

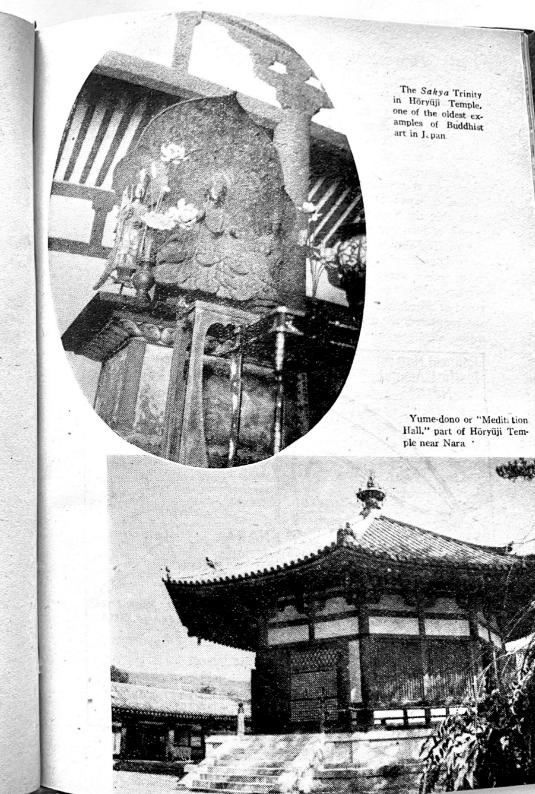
Goldfish Hatcheries at Kōriyama are on the way to Hōryū-ji. Here are some of the rare varieties of goldfish. (inn: Shikaitei).

the only relic of the days of foundation. In spite of the fact that it was erected 1,269 years ago, this structure is in a wonderful state of preservation. It measures 115 ft. in height, and appears to be six-storied, as each

Hōryū-ji Temple, one of the "Seven Great Temples" of ancient Nara and also one of the three headquarters of the Hossō sect of Buddhism, was built in 607 by Prince Shōtoku, Regent to the Empress-Regnant Suiko. It is the oldest existing Buddhist



A gold fish hatchery in Köriyama. This erst. while castle town is known as one of the producing centers of the Japanese goldfish which is so greatly prized abroad.

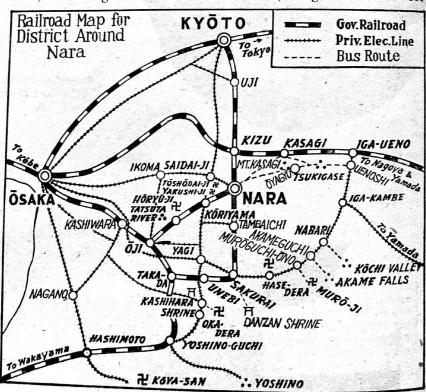


temple in Japan, some of its buildings being probably the oldest wooden structures in the whole world. The temple is interesting not only for its early architecture and for its association with the beginning of Buddhism in Japan, but also for the fact that the temple contains a group of bronze images attributed to Tori-Busshi, Japan's pioneer Buddhist sculptor, and many other statues of superior workmanship. This fane is composed of 33 edifices, 21 of which are registered as national treasures, including the Chū-mon

(Middle Gate), Kon-dō (Main Hall), Five-storied Pagoda (105 ft. high), Daikō-dō (Great Lecture Hall), Yume-dono (Meditation Hall), etc. They contain 119 priceless objects of art over 1,340 years old. These ancient relics are also preserved as national treasures.

The Kon-dō and the Fivestoried Pagoda are now under repair and not open to the public, but the interior of the enclosing colonnade will probably be shown in the near future.

Chūgū-ji Convent is well known among Westerners for



Hase Temple is noted for its image of Kannon (goddess of mercy) and for its tree-peonies.



its outstanding national treasures, namely, a wooden statue of Nyoirin-Kannon and the oldest embroidery existing in Japan. This latter constitutes a portion of the Mandala showing a scene of the "Land of Heavenly Longevity." The feminine Kannon statue, 5.2 ft. high and black with age and incense, was carved, according to tradition, by the hand of Prince Shotoku. This masterpiece of the late Suiko period is renowned for its elegant curves of mild looks and pose. The nunnery is located to the immediate northeast of the Yume-dono of Horyū-ji. (Admission: ¥2.00)

Tatsuta River with Mapletree Avenue: After leaving Hōryū-ji Temple, the car runs on the fine road to the River Tatsuta, and soon enters the maple-tree avenues along the stream. This resort is very famous for its autumnal beauty.

Hase Temple is rich in classical memories, as it was formerly a favorite resort frequented by the court nobles of Nara and Kyōto. For this reason it is one of the most noted temples in the country. The temple is located on a hillside commanding a good view of the valley. Splendid, displays of cherry-blossoms, azaleas and tree-peonies consti-



The five-storied pagoda of Muroji Temple was built in the early part of the 9th

tute an attraction in their respective seasons.

Danzan Shrine stands 4.1 miles south of Sakurai station, at the foot of To-no-mine hill covered with a thick growth of large trees. This shrine is dedicated to Fujiwara-no-Kamatari, founder of the Fujiwara family. The building of the shrine is remarkable for the striking contrast between its outside and inside aspects. The exterior is resplendent with the

gorgeous colors of gold, blue and red, while the interior is entirely uncolored, showing plain wood throughout.

Unebi is the place where Jimmu Tenno built his palace and ascended the Throne as the first Emperor of Japan. His mausoleum is located at the northeastern foot of Unebi hill.

Kashihara Shrine is a little south of the mausoleum. It is sacred to the Emperor Jimmu, and is profusely decorated with

the Imperial crests of the chry- the architecture of this period. santhemum. The grounds are spotlessly clean.

Oka-dera, 2.9 miles distant from Kashihara Shrine, is a temple said to have been built on the site of the Imperial Palace of Oka, originally founded by the priest Gien way back in the 7th century.

After visiting Hase Temple one can reach Murō-ji via Ono. The temple is said to have been established in 824 by St. Kōbō-Daishi, who made it the headquarters for his propagation of the Shingon sect of Buddhism. The main hall and the five-storied pagoda are typical examples of

A few structures including the main-hall and many statues installed therein are registered as national treasures.

From the temple a pleasant trip may be had to Nabari, via the Forty-eight Falls of Akame and the Kochi Valley noted for its scenic rock formation. The beauty of the valley is best seen in autumn when the rocky cliffs overhanging the stream are covered with tinted leaves.

One may take the same route back to Nara, or take another route via Ueno town and Tsukigase Plum Grove; though the



The charm of the 48 cascades & cataracts on the Akame River is greatly enhanced in the autumn by the brilliant foliage along the river-course

road is not so good, the grove is the most beautiful of its kind in Japan (Ueno-Tsukigase: 50 min. by bus). The trees there are in bloom from the middle of March to the early part of April. It is 19.4 miles from Tsukigase to Nara by way of the village called Oyagyū (9.6 miles from Nara), where the life of the country people may be of interest to foreign tourists.

Mt. Kasagi can be reached either from Kasagi station on the Kansai line or along the road passing Ōyagyū. The mountain (2.8 miles from Oyagyū) is easily ascended in 20 minutes. This place of resort is well worth a visit for the pure air, the clear stream, and the whole scene of the gorge with its overhanging sides. The drive along the bank of the Kizu River, which presents enchanting scenery full of local color, affords a very interesting excursion.

The Great Shrines of Ise, the most venerated shrines in Japan have made of Yamada a sacred place, which to the Shintoists is what Mecca is to the Moslems, and Jerusalem to the Christians. The shrines are the Naikū (Inner Shrine) dedicated to Amaterasu-Ōmikami, and the Gekū (Outer Shrine) dedicated to Toyouke-no-Ōmikami, the God of farm crops, both being set amid magnificent groves of aged cryptomerias.

Within a short ride from Yamada by rail, there are many places of interest, such as Mt. Asama, Futami-no-ura with its famous couple rocks, the charming port of Toba noted for its beautiful scenery and Mikimoto's Pearl Farm near by, etc. Refer to "How to See Ise-Shima National Park" issued by the Japan Travel Bureau.

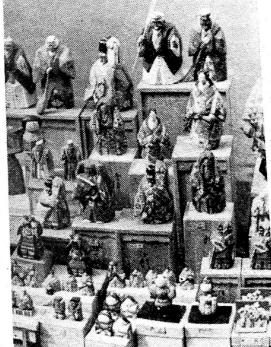
What to Buy

Specialties are Nara Ningyō (carved wooden dolls), writing brushes, Indian-ink, articles made of deerhorn, lacquer ware, earthenware, round fans, etc. For visitors from abroad well-chosen products of Nara, fit for souvenirs, are exhibited on sale in the Exhibition Hall of Local Products in Nara Park along the main road to the Kasuga Shrine.

have been made in this ancient hinoki wood (Japanese cypress) city for some 800 years. Carved these rugged-featured

Nara Ningyō or Nara dolls roughly with a sharp knife from dolls,





Above: A little store at Naa ra dealing chiefly in Indianinks and writing brushes.

Below: Wooden sculptures known as "Nara Ningyo" or "Ittobori." a speciality of Nara.

chiefly representing characters of the Noh plays, occupy an important place in the folk arts of Nara prefecture. They make

excellent souvenirs for anyone visiting Nara to take away with him.

PRINCIPAL SOUVENIR STORES IN NARA

Name of Store Naraken Shōkōkan (Exhibition Hall of Local Products)	Location Kasugano	Specialties Specialties of Nara Prefecture in general
Nara Yushutsu-hin Chinretsujo (Exhibition Hall of Export Goods)	Higashimuki-nakachō	Export goods from the whole country, & various products in Nara
Nara Bijutsu-Kōgei Co.	Sanjō-chō	Works of fine art, Nara dolls, & earth- enware
Honda Shikki-ten Nanto Shōbi-dō Ishida Tōun-dō	Higashimuki-nakachō Mochiidono-chō	Lacquer ware

Specimen Sightseeing Tours

Tours in the City

1. Half-Day Sightseeing in delightful glades and among the Nara Park

Route: Nara station-Sarusawa pond and Kōfukuji Temple— National Museum, Nara Branch -Daibutsu-den-Big Bell-Nigatsu-dō — Sangatsu-dō — Wakakusayama—Kasuga Shrine—Kasuga Wakamiya-Shin-Yakushiji Temple-Exhibition Hall of Local Products-Nara station.

Advice to Sightseers

1. The ideal way to see Nara Park is to go on foot. There are endless paths through the

quaint temples. For those who want to see the principal sights with the least trouble the jinrikisha is recommended. This ride will take from 2½ to 3 hours.

2. A flashlight is essential to enable one to see the details of the statues and the architecture, as the interior of the temple buildings is rather dark.

3. For detailed information regarding the temples and motordrives, you are advised to consult the Japan Travel Bureau in front of Nara station, or the

manager of the Nara Hotel, who will gladly supply information and make arrangements.

One-Hour Drive around Mt. Kasuga

Route: Nara electric-car termi-

nal-Shin-Yakushi-ji-Big Cryptomeria-tree-Uguisu-daki Fall-Wakakusa-yama-Nara terminal. Total distance: about 10 miles. Bus service is available in April and May.

Tours to Places near the City

1. Half-Day Excursion by Motor-Car to Hōryū-ji Temple and Others

Route: Nara-Toshodai-ji Temple-Yakushi-ji Temple-Koriyama (visit one of the goldfish hatcheries)—Hōryū-ji Temple— Chūgū-ji Convent-Tatsuta River-Nara.

Time required: about 4 hours.

2. One-Day Excursion by Motor-Car Hase · to Temple, To-no-mine and Unebi

Route: Nara — Sakurai — Hase Temple — Sakurai — Danzan Shrine (Tō-no-mine) — Unebi Mausoleum-Kashihara Shrine -Oka Temple-Nara.

Time required: about 6 hours.

3. One-Day Excursion by Asama—Futami-no-ura—Toba— Motor-Car to Murō-ji Temple and Kochi Valley Route: Nara-Hase Temple-Ono — Murō-ji , Temple — Forty-

eight Falls of Akame-Kochi Valley-Nabari-Nara (or Ueno -Tsukigase Plum Grove-Ōyagyū-Nara).

Round motor-car trip via Tsukigase: about 150 miles. This trip can also be made by rail.

4. One-Day Excursion by Motor-Car to Mt. Kasagi and the River Kizu

Route: Nara-Ōyagyū-Mt. Kasagi-(along the Kizu River)-Kizu-Nara.

Time required: about 5 hours.

- 5. One-Day Excursion to Yamada and Toba by Train
- 1. Government Railway from Nara to Yamada by way of Kameyama, 4 hours 30 minutes.
- 2. From Nara to Yamada by the electric service of Kinki-Nippon with changes at Saidaiji and Yamato-yagi, 3 hours.

Route: Nara-Yamada-Outer and Inner Shrines of Ise-Mt. Nara.

6. One-Day Excursion to Mt. Yoshino by Train

1. Nara to Yoshino-guchi by Government Railway with a change at Ōji, 1 hour 40 minutes. Thence half-an-hour ride on the Kinki-Nippon Electric Line to Yoshino.

2. The Kinki-Nippon Electric Line from Nara to Yoshino with



The "Thousand and One" metal lanterns at Kasuga Shrine are lit up on Setsubun night

changes at Saidaiji and Kashi- Government Railway, 2 hours hara-jingū, 2 hours.

As for detailed information, see Chapter 6.

7. Two-Day Excursion to Mt. Kōya by Train Nara to Hashimoto via Ōii by

and a half, thence to Kōyasan by the Köya Line and cable car of the Nankai Elec. Railway, 1 hour and a quarter. For details see page 47.

Annual Events

Spring: On March 13, there takes place the annual spring Kasuga Shrine festival noted for its procession reminiscent of a scene from some antique Japanese scroll-painting.

On March 21 the famous Higan celebration (Spring Equinox) is observed at the Horyuji

Temple.

From April 16 to 26 the Tenrikyō sect of the Shintō religion holds its vernal celebration at Tambaichi on the Sakurai line, 6.1 miles south of Nara. On these days of great festivity, devotees from all parts of the country flock to the head shrine

by special trains.

On May 2 a gorgeous Buddhist festival takes place at the Todaiji Temple in commemoration of the demise of the Emperor Shomu (724-748).

Summer: The lighting of the stone lanterns of the Kasuga Shrine is an attraction. In the compound of the Shrine, there are some 3,000 stone and metal lanterns, which when lighted on the evening of the 15th and 16th. of August present a romantic and fantastic spectacle.

Autumn: The tinted foliage of the maple-tree avenues along the stream of Tatsuta River draws a crowd.

The main features in this season in Nara and vicinity are as follows: Every year, about the middle of October, the deer in Nara Park have their horns cut, the occasion being regarded as a sort of festival.

The airing of the rare treasures preserved in the Shoso-in begins on November 1 and lasts until the 15th. This treasurehouse is open only to those who have special permission from the Imperial Household Office.

The 17th of November is the

day of the great festival of the Danzan Shrine near Sakurai station (12.2 miles south of Nara).

Winter: The SETSUBUN or bean-throwing ceremony, and other events take place.

All the 3,000 stone and metal lanterns of the Kasuga Shrine are lighted on the night of Setsubun festival on February 3 as in the summer festival.

About the 11th of February the burning of grass on Wakakusa-yama takes place. It is an annual custom to set Wakakusayama afire in order to give nourishment to the roots of the new grass which will sprout in the coming spring. The whole hill becomes covered with flames, presenting a grand sight.

At the Nigatsu-do or "February Hall" of the Todaiji Temple, a Buddhist festival known as OMIZUTORI (Water Drawing Ceremony) begins on March 1 and lasts until the 14th. At midnight on the 12th, the mystical Shinto ceremony of TAIMATSU-SHIKI is performed in the glaring light of pine torches.

Flower Season in and around the City

Plum Blossoms (February to March) Aotani Plum Grove (at Yamashiro-Aotani on the Nara line), Tsukigase Plum Grove (10 m. by bus from Iga-Ueno station on the Kansai trunk line), Anō Plum Grove (6 m. by bus from Gojō station on the Wakayama line).

Cherry Blossoms (April)
Nara Park, Kōriyama Castle
Ruins, Mt. Ikoma, Mt. Shigisan, Hase Temple, Tō-no-mine,
Yoshino, Mt. Kasagi.
Peony (early in May)

Hase Temple, Taima Temple (both on the Kinki-Nippon line).

Wistaria (early in May)
Nara Park, Ōmiwa Shrine (at
Maple Jaguer (Art)
Maple Jaguer (Art)

Maple-leaves (November)
Mt. Kasuga, Tatsuta River,
Tō-no-mine, Akame 48 Falls,
Kōchi Valley.

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The Murals in Höryüji Temple -Damaged by Fire

The world-famous early eighth-century mural paintings in the Kon-dō (Main Hall) of Hōryūji Temple, near Nara, were destroyed by a fire which broke out in the building on the morning of Jan. 26, 1949. Only a few faint outlines remain of the twelve famous paintings on the north, south and west walls but fortunately those on the east wall were unharmed.

The ancient Kon-dō itself, however, was saved from more serious damage by the quick action of the temple authorities and the villagers. The building and the Five-storied Pagoda which are regarded as precious national treasures were undergoing repairs. (See page 86.)

CHAPTER VI: VOSHINO-KUMANO NATIONAL PARK

Yoshino-Kumano National Park

This national park, as the term indicates, embraces two districts, Yoshino and Kumano, the one mountainous and the other coastal. The park extends over the three prefectures of Nara, Mie and Wakayama, covering an area of 136,120 acres. It was officially designated as a national park in February, 1936.

Yoshino was the seat of the Imperial Court for some 60 years in the 14th century, under the 96th Emperor Godaigo and his three successors. Yoshino is as rich in historical association as it is proverbially noted for the surpassing beauty of its cherry-blossoms which cover the dales and mountainsides in the season; this floral charm has been frequently sung by many poets from of old, and made famous throughout the country. Few places, indeed, are more famed in history and poetry than Yoshino.

The Yoshino mountains, popularly known as the Yoshino Alps or Yamato Alps, contain such lofty peaks as Sanjōga-dake (5,643 ft.), Shaka-ga-dake (5,904 ft.), Hakkyō-ga-dake (6,281 ft.) of the Ōmine range, and Mt. Ōdaigahara (5,560 ft.) rising to the east. The ascent of these peaks was formerly made chiefly for devotional purposes, as they have old sanctuaries on their summits. They are today, however, visited by the more arduous of hikers and excursionists all the results.

On the other hand, Kumano is not so conveniently situated as Yoshino, but is a sacred region in the South Kii Peninsula.

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It embraces the three holy places of Hongū (Original Shrine), Shingū (New Shrine) and Nachi, and was honored with frequent visits from early Emperors. But the chief attractions of the district are its natural beauty in gorges, waterfalls, coastlines, and an abundance of hot springs with Katsu-ura as their center. The added charm of the district is the exceptional mildness of its climate, while its comparative nearness to the large cities of Ōsaka, Kyōto, and Kōbe makes this park an ideal place of resort as popular with the inhabitants of these metropolises as are the Nikkō and Fuji-Hakone National Parks with Tokyoites. Trains on the Hanwa (or Nankai) and Kisei West lines bring one easily from Ōsaka to this zone by way of Wakayama.

How to Reach Yoshino

Yoshino is best reached by the Kinki-Nippon Electric Railway from Abeno-bashi Station, Ōsaka, in 21/10 hours. Another route is from Yoshino-guchi Station on the Wakayama line (Ōji to Wakayama-shi, 55.3 m.), from which place the Kinki-Nippon Railway will take one to the Yoshino terminal in 32 min., an aerial car being available from there up the hill. From Minato-machi Station, Ōsaka, there are three through trains to Yoshino-guchi operated daily on the Wakayama line; travelers by other trains must change at Ōji (16 m. from Minato-machi) for Yoshino-guchi.

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By rail from Ōsaka	Via premio pa	Distance (in miles)	Time required
Abeno-bashi Minato-machi Nara Kyōto	Yoshino-guchi Ōji, Yoshino-guchi Ōji, Yoshino-guchi	40.4 41.3 34.8	2 hrs. 4 min. 2 hrs. 50 min. 2 hrs.
(Gov. Railway) (Nara Elec. Line)	Nara, Öji, Yoshino-guchi Saidaiji, Kashihara-jingū Yoshino-guchi	60.7 51.8	3 hrs. 20 min. 2 hrs. 40 min.

How to Reach Kumano

(1) Visitors from Osaka take the electric cars on the Hanwa line (Gov. Railway) from Tennōji Station to Higashi-Wakayama (38.1 m. in 1 hr. 45 min.) and then go to Katsuura, Nachi, Shingū, etc., by the Kisei West line (Wakayama to Kii-Kinomoto, 139.9 m.).

The other land route is taken from Osaka by the electric cars on the Nankai Railway from Namba Station to Wakayama-shi (38.5 m. in 1 hr. 30 min.-2 hrs. 6 min.), where travelers transfer to the Kisei West line for the above men-

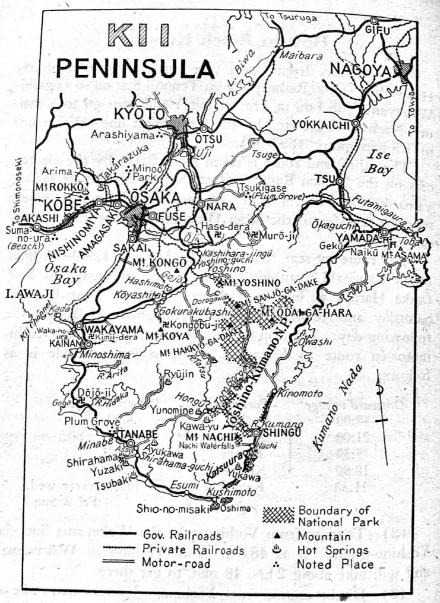
tioned places.

The route by sea: S.S. Chohaku Maru, a 1,300-ton liner of the Kawasaki Steamship Co., leaves the 2nd quay No. 5 of Osaka Harbor at 6:00 p.m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and reaches Katsu-ura in Kumano at 11:30 a.m. the following day. The ship touches at Kobe, Tanabe and Kushimoto en route to Katsu-ura. The sailing schedule is as follows:

Outward voyage 18:00	Port name Ōsaka	Return voyage 8:30
21:00	Kōbe	6:30
5:30	Tanabe	22:30
10:00 √	Kushimoto	17:00 15:00 (every wed.,
11:30	Katsu-ura	Fri. & Sun.)

(2) Tourists from Yoshino take the Wakayama line via Yoshino-guchi. It is 48.8 m. from Yoshino to Wakayama, and will take about 2 hrs. 40 min. to get there.

(3) Direct course from Yoshino: Visitors may take a motor-bus from Kamiichi Station on the Kinki-Nippon Railway, via Kashiwagi, Kawai, Uramukai and Koguchi, to Kinomoto on the southeast coast of the peninsula. The whole



distance, however, is more than 80 m., and the traveler is advised to spend a night at Kashiwagi or Kawai on the way. The route is generally picturesque.

Where to Stay

In Yoshino:

There are 21 Japanese-style inns, the chief ones of which are given below:

Yoshinokan, Hōunkan (or Yoshino Hotel), Sakoya (or Hozankan), Sakura Kadan, and others.

Visitors may also stay at the following temples:

Tonan-in, Kizo-in, Chikurinin, Sakuramoto-bō.

In Kumano:

each place is given separately in and on the Way There."

Information about inns at "Places of Interest in Kumano

What to See in Yoshino

Yoshino is a small town on the ridge of a hill range, and is famous for its flowering cherries, which cause the otherwise dormant town to be filled with visitors for two weeks in the year.

There are four large groves of cherry-trees on Mt. Yoshino, each being known as Hitomesembon, "A thousand trees at a glance." The first grove, reached when going from the Yoshino terminal, is known as Shimo-nosembon ("The lower thousand trees"); then come the Naka-nosembon ("The middle thousand trees"), the Kami-no-sembon ("The upper thousand trees"), and the Oku-no-sembon ("The inner thousand trees"). The trees consist of about 62,000 yamazakura (wild mountain

cherry) and 200 double-blossom species; and extend for a distance of more than 6 miles. They usually blossom from about April 5th to 10th for the "Lower" grove, April 13th to 15th for the "Middle," April 20th to 25th for the "Upper," and April 27th to 28th for the "Inner" grove.

A Buddhist priest called Enno-Shōkaku is said to have been the first to plant cherry-trees on this mountain. He lived in the latter part of the 7th century and made Mt. Sanjō-ga-dake his headquarters. By consecrating the trees to the god Zaō-gongen, and warning the people against injuring them, the priest managed to make them objects of special care, and new trees were



Zaō-do, main hall of Kimpusanji Temple in Yoshino in cherry-blosson time.

planted from time to time till the whole hillside was covered with them.

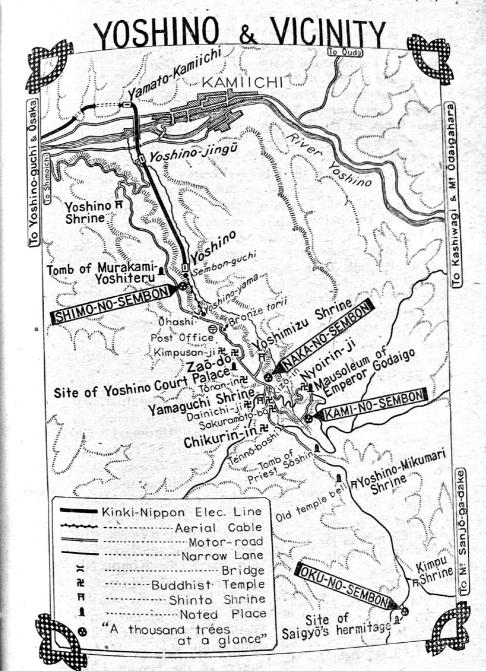
The leaves of these trees turn crimson between the middle of October and the early November presenting another beautiful scene quite different from that of spring.

Yoshino-jingū, a Shintō shrine dedicated to the Emperor Godaigo, stands on an elevation with a fine view, about one mile from Yoshino-jingū Station of the Kinki-Nippon Railway. The annual festival of the shrine is held on September 27. A little farther on is the tomb of Murakami-Yoshiteru, a faithful retainer who sacrificed his life in order to save that of his lord

Prince Morinaga, the Emperor Godaigo's son.

Near the first grove of cherry-trees, Shimo-no-sembon, runs the aerial car. A little past this spot, one comes to the town of Yoshino (pop. about 2,000) built on both sides of a steep slope. The second or third floor of many houses is on a level with the road and is used as a shop or sitting room, the floors below being the dwelling place, kitchen or store-room.

Further up the hill stands the Zaō-dō, founded by En-no-Shōkaku in the 7th century. It is the main hall of the Kimpusan-ji Temple, headquarters of the Shugendō school in the Tendai sect of Buddhism. The original buildings were destroyed



by fire in 1348, the present ones dating from 1455. The temple possesses an architectural beauty rarely found in the Yoshino area, and is registered as a national treasure. The pair of Niō, or Deva Kings, at the gate now under repair are said to have been carved by Unkei and Tankei, leading sculptors in the 12th century.

On the right of the Zaō-dō is the site of the palace where the Emperors of the Yoshino Court lived.

About 0.3 mile south along the road there stand two Shinto shrines, the Yoshimizu-jinsha and Yamaguchi-jinsha (popularly called Katte-myojin); the former is dedicated to the Emperor Godaigo and his loyalists, Kusunoki-Masashige and priest Soshin. The shrine office, former guest-hall, is listed as a national treasure on the ground that it is an extant example of 14th-century residential architecture. The latter is sacred to six mythological deities and its foundation is supposed to be far earlier than the former.

About 0.7 mile to the left is the Nyoirin-ji Temple, on the door of which, according to tradition, Kusunoki-Masatsura, the eldest son of Masashige, inscribed a poem and the names of his men, 143 in all, as he led them on his last fight for the

Imperial cause. Behind the tem. ple is the mausoleum of the Emperor Godaigo.

Returning to the Yamaguchi shrine by the same road and then turning to the south, one comes to the **Chikurin-in Temple**, whose garden is said to have been designed by Sen-no-Rikyū, celebrated master of tea ceremony and one of the great land-scape-garden designers of 16th-century Japan.

On crossing a bridge and turning to the right at the cross-roads, the visitor comes to a slope called *Saruhiki-zaka*. From this point may be obtained a splendid view of the *Kami-no-sembon* in the east dale.

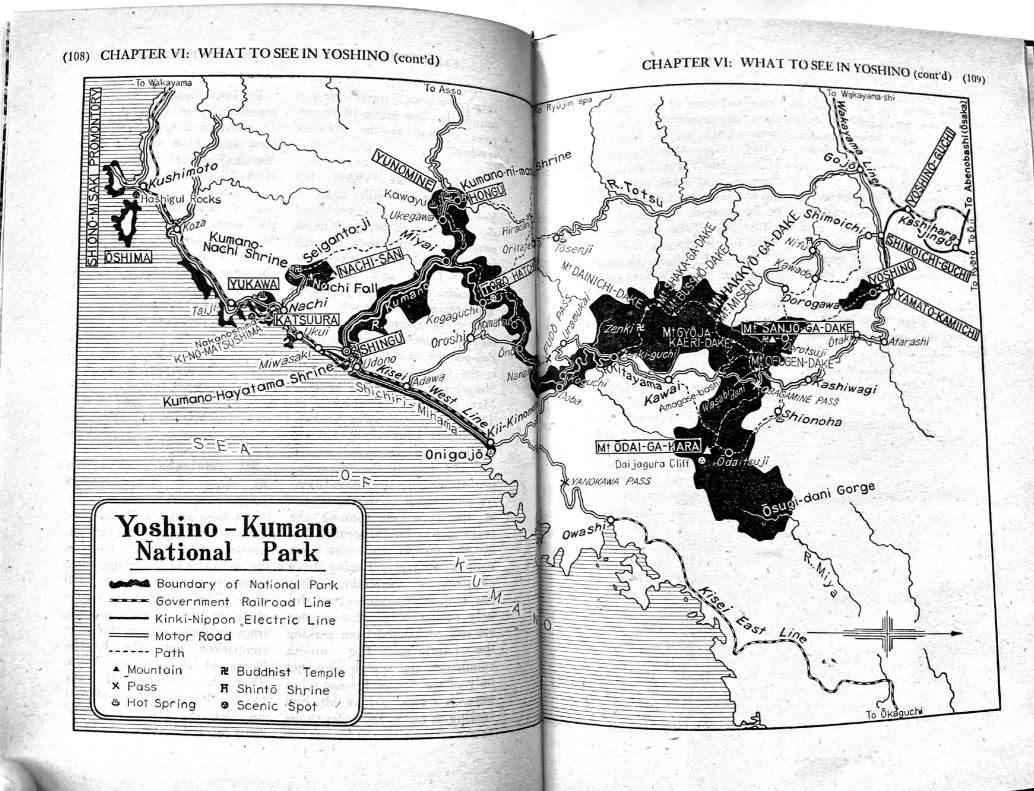
After 30 minutes' climb of the slope, one passes the site of the extinct Seson-ji Temple and will find an old Buddhist bell cast in 1141. Then comes to the Yoshino - Mikumari Shrine, built in 1604 by Toyotomi-Hideyori, son of famous Hideyoshi. As a typical example of shrine architecture in the Momoyama period (16th century), it is registered as a national treasure. Less than one mile south up the hill stands the Kimpu Shrine embowered with old cryptomeriatrees. It has been worshipped from of old as the genius of Yoshino. To the right of it is the Saigyō-an, the site of the hermitage of the famous 12th-cenfound the last group of cherrytrees known as the Oku-nosembon.

Sanjō-ga-dake (5,643 ft.) stands about 15.5 miles south of Yoshino town, and is considered the holiest peak of the Ōmine range, which runs over 20 miles from north to south between the Rivers Totsu and Kitayama, tributaries of the River Kumano. The Omine-san Hondo, main hall of the Ominesan-ji Temple on the summit, dedicated to Zuö-gongen and En-no-Shōkaku, is the focus of worship in the Shugendo, and is open between May 8th and September 27th. The five other temples, Ryūsenji, Kizō-in, Chikurin-in, Sakuramoto-bō, and Tōnan-in, are generically named the "Goji-in," provide sleeping accommodations for pilgrims. Echoing the sounds of trumpet shells among the peaks and ravines, more than 200, 000 devotees in white visit these temples annually, coming from all parts of the country. But one remarkable thing about this holy mountain is that women are still prohibited from making the pilgrimage. The summit commands the superb view not only of the Sea of Kumano, but also, on a clear day, of Mt. Fuji soaring as far as 180 miles to the east.

Pilgrims usually scale the mountain from Yoshino (about 15 miles, in 7 hrs.) or Wasabidani (motor-bus available from Yamato-Kamiichi Station on the Kinki-Nippon Railway, 4 hrs. via Kashiwagi), and descend by way of Dorogawa, 7.5 miles to the west, returning thence to Shimoichi-guchi Station (21.5 miles, motor-bus available) on the same railway. From Wasabidani to the summit it is about 5 miles taking 3 hrs. and a half on foot, and the descent to Dorogawa, 2 hrs.

Inns: Kamiichi— Hiramune,
Tatamiya, Junwadō.
Dorogawa—Okumura,
Marubun, and others.
Shimoichi— YoshinoSansui, Taishōkan,
Ayutō.

Mt. Ōdaigahara (5,560 ft.) lies about 40 miles south of Yoshino, on the boundary between Nara and Mie Prefectures. The summit constitutes an extensive plateau, which ends in the southwest in a very fine slope covering an area of over 1,500 acres. The Ōsugi-dani Gorge along the River Higashi running from the mountain can challenge comparison with the Kurobe Gorge of the Japanese Alps. There is a temple called the Ōdai-kyōkai on the summit, and provides sleeping accommodations for 150 visitors.



The ascent of the mountain which was once considered most difficult is now made comparatively easy even for women. The following four-day itinerary is recommended:

1st day—Take the electric car from Ōsaka (Abeno-bashi) to Yamato-Kamiichi Station, then to Kashiwagi by motor-bus (24 m., 2½ hrs.), and spend a night. Inns: Kawakami Hotel, Asahikan.

2nd day—From Kashiwagi to Shionoha, about 5 m. in 2 hrs. on foot, then up to the summit, about 12 m., in 6 hrs., over a fine

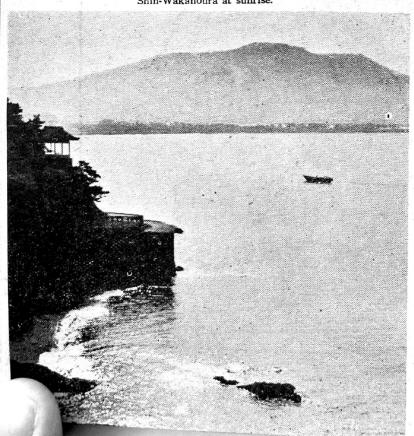
Shin-Wakanoura at sunrise.

woodland most of the way; and there stay overnight. (At Shionoha a guide may be hired.)

3rd day—After exploring Hide-ga-dake peak, Daija-gura Precipice and other sights during the day; spend another night on the summit.

4th day—Take the reverse course for the descent.

From Ōdaigahara mountain paths lead to Owashi town on the southeast coast of Kii Peninsula, about 20 m.; or to Toro, on the upper reaches of the River Kumano, via Kawai and Koguchi, about 46 m.



What to See in Kumano & on the Way There

The southwest coast of the Kisei Peninsula, along which the Kisei West line runs from Wakayama, is most picturesque and affords the traveler one of the most enjoyable railroad trips in Japan.

Wakayama (pop. 171,800 at the 1947 census) is the capital of Wakayama Prefecture, and the junction for the Hanwa line and the Nankai line to Ōsaka, the Wakayama line to Ōji and for the Kisei West line which runs as far as Kinomoto. Formerly, the feudal lord of this province occupied a special position as a branch of the Tokugawa family, and Wakayama, as the seat of this very influential daimyo, was therefore considered especially important in the Kansai district. But the greater part of the old city was reduced to ashes by the air raid on the midnight of July 9-10, 1945.

Japan Travel Bureau: Rokuban-chō.

Wakayama Castle. in the center of the city, was first built in 1585 by Hideyoshi's order, and later enlarged by Tokugawa-Yorinobu, first shōgun Ieyasu's tenth son. Although the three-storied donjon rebuilt in 1850 has disappeared, the stone ramparts are still left in good preservation. The castle

grounds are for the most part laid out artistically as a public park.

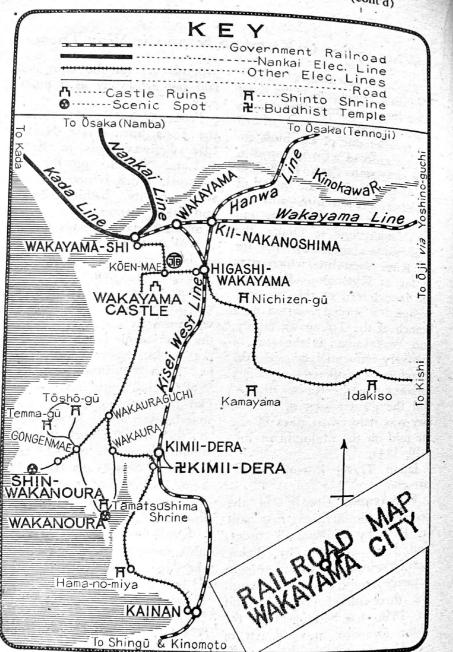
From Wakayama-shi Station the Kada line of the Nankai Elec. Railway runs to Kada (6.1 m., 25 min.) on the Kii Channel, which is noted for its scenic beauty, bathing beach, and fishing center.

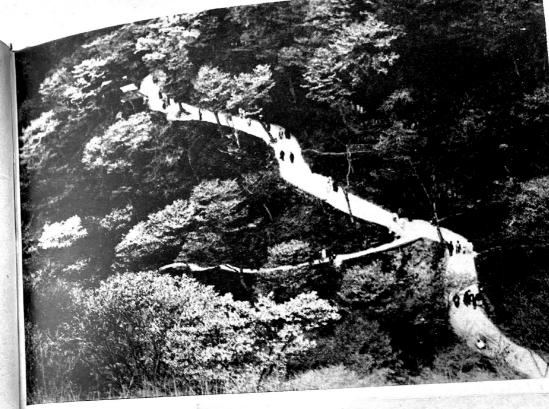
Inns at Kada: Azumaya, Fujiya. Wakanoura, a fashionable seaside resort, is reached by tramcar or motor-bus from Wakayama-shi (4.4 m.) or Higashi-Wakayama Station. It was formerly considered one of the most scenic places of Japan, but its place has now been taken by Shin-Wakanoura ("New Wakanoura"), an extension of Old Wakancura, which commands even more lovely views of the Kii Channel and the mountains on the opposite side.

Inns at Shin-Wakanoura: Bōkairō (at present reserved for the use of the Allied Forces), Furōkan, Okatokurō, Sushiyoshi.

Kimii-dera is a few minutes walk from the tramcar stop of the same name. It is one of the 33 holiest temples in West Japan belonging to the Shingon sect of Buddhism. It was founded in 770 A.D. by Ikō, a Chinese priest from the Tang Dynasty. The

(112) CHAPTER VI: WHAT TO SEE IN KUMANO (cont'd)

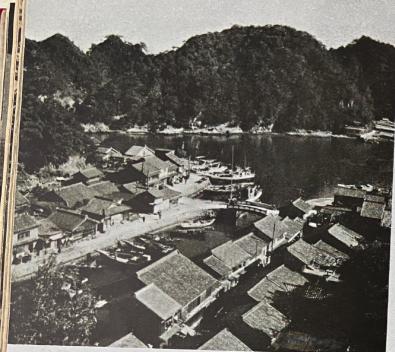




Mt. Yoshino. famed in song and story for its lovely cherry-blossoms.



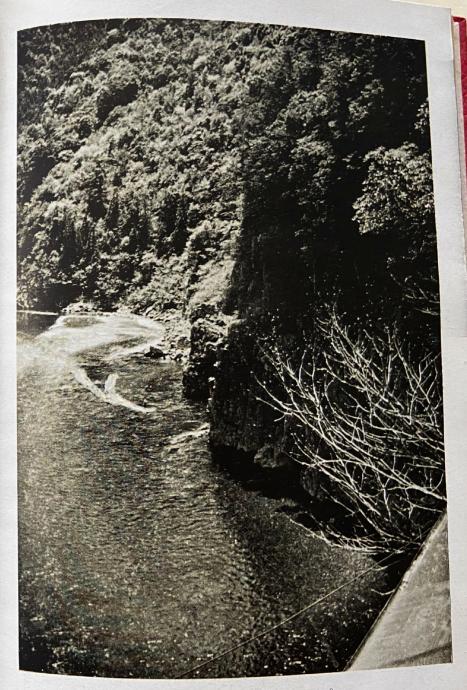
Hashi gui-iwa or "Bridge-Post Rocks" at ebbtide,



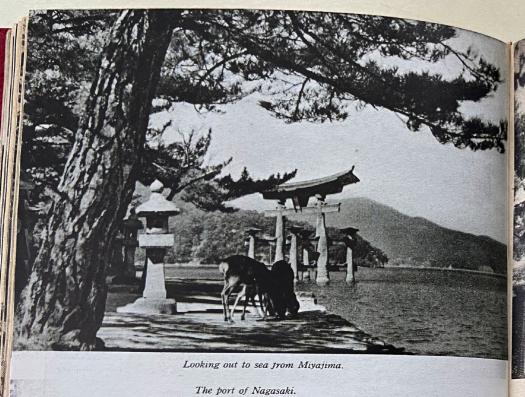
Katsuura port is noted for its beautiful harbor.



Nachi Waterfalls, the tallest cascade in Japan, has an unbroken drop of 430 ft,



Floating down the Toro Gorge on a raft.

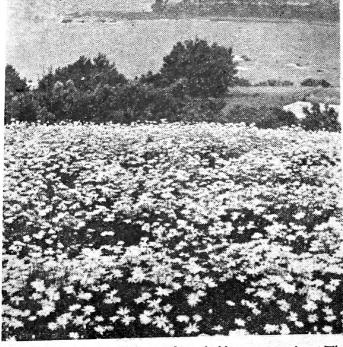




Looking out over Wakanoura beach from Kimii-dera Temple.



The Main Hall of Kimii-dera Temple in Wa-kayama



A field of pyrethrum flowers (used in the making of insect powders) in Wakayama

two-storied main gate, belfry, pagoda, and founder's hall are specially protected as national treasures. A huge camphor-tree in front of the main hall is also designated as a natural monument. The temple grounds are embellished with about 400 flowering cherries, three-fourths of which belong to the Higanzakura species, and begin to blossom as early as the latter part of March. The fame of the temple, however, rests chiefly on the fine scenery surrounding it.

A round trip to Wakanoura and Kimii-dera can be made by tramcar or motor-bus from either Wakayama-shi or Higashi-Wakayama Station.

the River Arita, is the center of pyrethrum, poppy and orange

growing. The mandarin oranges, popularly known as Kishū-mikan and principally produced in the Arita district, were widely distributed to the United States, Canada, China, Soviet Russia, etc. before the 2nd World War.

Dōjō-ji is the station for the famous temple of Dojo-ji, which is associated with the names of Anchin and Kiyohime whose legend is adopted and wellknown in the Kabuki drama and. many old folk-songs and ballads. So no lover of old Japanese tales should omit it from his itinerary. The temple, founded in 701, contains as the chief object of worship an image of the thousandhanded Kannon, said to have Minoshima, at the mouth of been carved by Gien, the first abbot of the temple. It also has a scroll illustrating the legend,

and some Buddhist images, which are registered as national treasures together with the main hall (reconstructed in 1376) and two-storied gate. An old cherrytree of Higan-zakura species called Iriai-zakura is also found in the precincts.

Minabe is noted for the largest plum grove in Japan, extending over hills and valleys in three villages along the River Minabe, and covering approximately an area of 5,000 acres. The grove is said to have about 200,000 trees, the annual output of plums amounting to 194,000 bushels. The season starts about the latter part of January and the whole area is clothed in plum-blossoms till the middle of February. Then it is that Minabe attracts numerous visitors from Ōsaka and vicinity. A round trip on foot takes 2 hrs.

Tanabe (61.6 m. from Wakayama; pop. 36,472) is the second largest city, very prosperous as a fishing center and open port, of Wakayama Prefecture. Its marine products include the bonito, yellow-tail, mackerel, sardine, etc. Protected from the north wind by the hills, and facing Tanabe Bay on the south, it enjoys a very healthful climate in winter, while the heat of summer is tempered by sea-breezes.

Tanabe also has good bathing beaches, of which Ogigahama,

with its long stretches of green pines and near-by islets, is most popular. An excursion round the islets or to Shirahama Spa by motor-boat is very pleasant.

Inns: Kameya, Nakamuraya.

Asso is connected by regular bus service with Yunomine Hot Springs (37.9 m.) and Hongū (40.4 m.) on the upper reaches of the River Kumano.

(See page 121.)

Shirahama and Yusaki Spas, 4 m. west of Shirahamaguchi Station are reached in 30 min. by motor-bus. Shirahama, situated picturesquely on an open bay, has several springs, including a geyser which spouts in the sea near the shore, the water rising 10 ft. in the air.

Inns: Denki Ryokan, Shirahamakan Hotel, Kinjō Ryokan, Ginsuikan, and others.

Yusaki, close to Shirahama, has been noted from ancient times for its seven hot springs, having been honored by visits from the early Emperors, according to an old record. Especially Saki-no-yu, which gushes out from the crevice of the rock jutting out into the sea, is full of novelty.

Inns: Momonoi, Komeéi-besső, Sakaiya, Awajiya, Kawaguchiya, and others.

These waters, with alkaline constituents, are efficacious for rheumatism, diseases of the diThe white sands of Shirarahama beach are a great attraction in Shirahama Spa.





Bathing in natural surroundings in Saki-no-yu hot spring at Yusaki Spa.

gestive organs, neuralgia, etc. There are many delightful walks in and around the spas. At Shirahama there is the Marine Experimental Laboratory maintained by the Kyōto University and open to the public. The seascape around the spas is one of the best on the Kii Peninsula coast.

Kii-Tsubaki is the gateway to Tsubaki Spa, a small health-resort, about 1 m. south of the station. It is perched on a rocky shore and commands a fine seascape.

Inns: Tsubakirō, Tokiwarō, Tsubaki-sansō.

Kushimoto is a fishing town at the neck of the Shiono-misaki Promontory (inn: Kaigetsu). The island of Ōshima, 1.2 m. off the coast, adds greatly to the beauty of the port. It is also a favorite resort both in summer and winter. Near Kashinozaki Point on the east coast of Ōshima there is a monument dedicated to the 581 Turkish naval officers and men who perished in the neighboring waters in 1890.

The scenic **Hashigui-iwa** is a row of more than 30 rocks standing in a regular line off the coast of Kushimoto toward Oshima like the supports of a bridge. It is singularly a unique sight. A local legend says that they are the remains of a bridge built in one night by Kōbō-

Daishi, 9th-century Buddhist saint, who wanted to cross the sea from Kushimoto to Oshima.

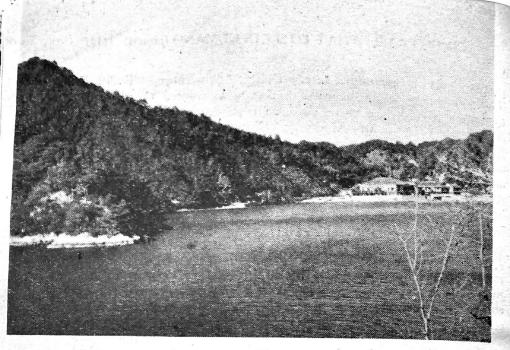
Shiono-misaki Promontory, 3.7 m. south of Kushimoto (connected by motor-bus in 15 min.), forms the southernmost point of the Mainland of Japan. A white lighthouse towers on the terrace covered with green turf.

Taiji is also a fishing port known from of old as the center of the whaling industry of Kumano. Fishes such as yellow-tails, bonitos, horse-mackerel, and samma (a kind of saury) are abundantly caught in the neighboring waters. Buses are available from the station (15 min.).

Yukawa Spa, 0.4 m. from Yukawa Station, is located on a placid cove so deeply indented as to lead one to think it a freshwater lake, being surrounded with luxuriant verdure. The springs, three in all, are simple and transparent, abundant in volume, beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach and intestine troubles, women's diseases, etc.

Inns: Yukawarō, Kiyomon, and others.

Kii-Katsu-ura is the station for the pretty port of Katsu-ura, which possesses an ideal harbor virtually landlocked by Nakanoshima island lying at its mouth, and so deep that large steamers can anchor close to the shore.



Yukawa Spa is situated on a deeply indented cove near Katsu-ura.

There are several hot springs around the beautiful bay, reached in 10 to 15 min. on foot or by motor-boat.

The views of the calm harbor and the rough outer sea are best obtained from the top of Rōenzan hill on the promontory embracing the bay. Outside the harbor there is a group of pine-clad islets, called Ki-no-Matsushima ("The Matsushima of Kii") the name being derived from Matsushima, one of Japan's scenic trio, near Sendai. The circuit of these islets by motorboat is very enjoyable. Katsuura is also an important fishing center of the locality.

Inns: Koshinoyu Honkan & Bessō, Urashima, Katsurasō, Nagisaya, Kishinoyu, Kimparō and others.

Nachi-san boasts the highest waterfall in this country with its straight leap of 430 ft. It is reached by motor-bus from Nachi Station, along the Nachi River (5.3 m. in 40 min.).

The number of the falls in Nachi-san is locally estimated at forty-eight, but it must be remembered that the word "forty-eight" in Japanese is as often as not used more figuratively than literally. The approach to the first fall is by a large torii and several flights of stone-steps lined by ancient cryptomerias.

There is also a famous temple belonging to the Tendai sect of Buddhism. It is the Seiganto-ji or popularly called the Nachidera, founded late in the 6th

century. The temple is much frequented by the believers of Kannon, goddess of mercy, as the starting point of pilgrimage to the thirty-three holiest temples in West Japan. The main hall, built in 1590 and sacred to Nyoirin-Kannon, is listed as a national treasure. Close by is the Kumano-Nachi Shrine, said to have been founded in the 4th century. The annual festival of the shrine, celebrated on July 14, and the special festivals on January 1 and 7 are the most popular events in the district.

The shrine has been held in veneration as one of the three greatest Shintō shrines in the Kumano district, the other two being the Kumano-ni-masu Shrine at Hongū and the Kumano-Hayatama Shrine at Shingū.

Shingū (125.8 m. from Wakayama; pop. 31,437) is situated at the mouth of the River Kumano which marks out the southeast extremity of Wakayama Prefecture. With the vast areas of the Yoshino mountains and the basin of the River Kumano as its hinterland, Shingū is noted for its lumber industry, the lumber being brought down the river to the lumber-yard, which is one of the largest in Japan. The Kumano-Hayatama Shrine in the town has a very ancient history, and there are more than 150 national treasures stored in the

shrine. Its festival is held on October 15. Shingū also enjoys a very important position in respect to communications: railroad and motor-buses connecting it with Kinomoto on the coast of Mie Prefecture, while Toro, Hongū, Yunomine, and other places of interest on the upper reaches of the River Kumano can be reached by means of a gasoline motor-boat driven by utilizing an airplane-propeller.

Inns: Chihokan, Mifunesō.

From Shingū via Narukawa, on the opposite side of the river, to Kinomoto, a distance of 16.4 m., a fine motor road runs, much of it lying through a pleasant pine grove that skirts the seashore called *Shichiri-mihama*.

Kinomoto (139.9 m. from Wakayama), the terminal of the Kisei West line, is no small town (pop. 5,980) and noted for its grotesque rock formation called Onigajō ("Castle of Demons"), which lies on the coast within reach of the waves. It contains a grand cave capable of seating hundreds of persons, it is calculated, and below which the waves rush in and break with a thundering roar. The round of the rock may be made in 2 hrs.

Inns: Sakajin, Kireikan, and

others.

Buses run by the Gov. Rys.
make the 28-mile trip from Kinomoto to Owashi on the Kisei

East line, connecting both the East and West lines of the peninsula.

Toro, also called Doro for a euphonic effect, on the upper reaches of the River Kitayama, a tributary of the River Kumano, is doubtless the gem of the park, and the finest of the gorges in Japan. It is accessible from Shingū by air-propeller boat operated every day. The boat can accommodate about 30 persons. (29.4 m. in about 4 hrs.).

The River Kitayama rises in the mountains of Yoshino, joins the River Totsu at Miyai, and runs down under the name of the River Kumano till it empties into the sea at Shingū.

The first gorge is reached when coming up the river from Miyai. The ever-changing scenery that greets the visitor as the boat speeds upstream to enter the first gorge is like a series of running pictures and is a compensation for the droning noise of the propeller. At the gorge the water is found so strangely still that it gives one the impression of a mountain lake. It is popularly known as Toro-Hatcho meaning "Eight cho of deep tranquil water" (one chō being about 119 yards), with rapids below and rapids above. As a matter of fact, the gorge is actually twice that length. There is a Japanese inn called the Toro

Hotel or Shōsen-kaku picturesquely situated at the end of Toro-Hatchō on the left bank overlooking the stream, which is in Nara Prefecture. The inn has 13 rooms including those of an annex on the opposite bank in Wakayama Prefecture.

The irresistible lure of the Kitayama River is by no means confined to the tranquil indigo pools of Toro-Hatcho hemmed in by overhanging walls of rock and vegetation. The gorges continue further up the stream for several miles, and are called Kami (Upper)-Toro and Oku (Inner)-Toro, each with peculiar features. One of the thrilling sights of Oku-Toro, is to see experienced raftsmen manœuvering rafts down the rapids. The gorges are best visited in May and June when the azaleas and rhododendrons in bloom in the crannies of the rocky cliffs are reflected in the liquid mirror below.

After spending a night at Toro, visitors are advised to enjoy the sights of the upper gorge, or to visit Hongū via Miyai (20.5 m., in 4¼ hrs.), where is situated the **Kumano-ni-masu** Shrine sacred to Ketsumiko-no-Ōkami, God of trees and ships, and three other deities. Its annual festival is held on April 15. From Hongū one may take a boat down to Shingū (25 m.,

The air-propeller boats on the River Kumano used in sightseeing on the Toro Gorge.



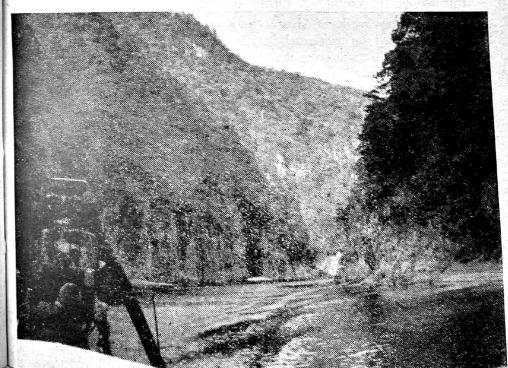
3½ hrs.); or take a bus to Yunomine Spa., 2.5 m. southwest of Hongū.

They are said to be efficacious in cases of rheumatism, skin diseases, and troubles of the stomach and intestines.

Inns: Azumaya, Iseya, and others.

From Yunomine Spa a motor-

These majestic slopes mark the entrance to the Toro Gorge.



bus may be taken, via Ayukawa, to Asso on the west coast of the peninsula, along a rather rough road (37.9 m., in $4^{1}/_{3}$ hrs.). The route between Tanabe, not far from Asso, and Hongū via Yunomine is known as the Naka-heji ("Middle Pilgrimage Road"), and the route from Tanabe to Hongū along the seaside, as the O-heji ("Great Pilgrimage Road") or Umi-heji ("Seaside Pilgrimage Road"). Both have been used from an cient times by pilgrims worshipping at the temples and shrines of the Kumano district.

Visitors to Toro may proceed. via Komatsu, Ono and Nanairo, to Koguchi or Uramukai; taking a bus at either place, and by way of Kawai, Kashiwagi, they can reach the Kamiichi electric-car station, and Yoshino, from which Ōsaka and other cities are easily reached.

What to Buy

In Yoshino:

Being famous as one of the three cryptomeria-wood producing centers in Japan, there are many saw-mills in Yoshino; and chopsticks made of cryptomeria-wood are distributed throughout the country. Other specialties are:

nut-wood (used for rice-gruel); Daranisuke (pills made from the bark of the kiwada-tree, and good for stomach-aches); Salted · petals of cherry-blossoms; Yoshi-

Large spoons made of chest- no-gami (Japanese hand-made paper); Ayu or sweet fish-from June to September; Matsutake (a kind of mushroom, produced on the pine-covered hills in October).

In Kumano:

Shoppers in Kumano would not find much to their fancy excepting ink-stones, wooden chopsticks and rice ladles at Nachi-san, and the products of the surrounding district such as are sold in the towns all along the railroad-mandarin oranges in season, mosquito coils made from pyrethrum flowers, and pickled plums.

Specimen Sightseeing Tours from Osaka

A whole-Day Walking Tour at Yoshino

Yoshino-jingū Station-Yoshino Shrine - Tomb of Murakami-Yoshiteru — "Lower Thousand Trees"-Zaō-dō-Site of the Imperial Palace-Yoshimizu Shrine -Yamaguchi Shrine-"Middle Thousand Trees" - Nyoirinji Temple-Mausoleum of the Emperor Godaigo — Chikurin-in Temple - "Upper Thousand Trees"-Old Temple Bell-Yoshino-Mikumari Shrine-Kim-Shrine—"Inner Thousand Trees"—Saigyōan.

Time required for a roundtrip: about 9 hours.

The following itinerary is recommended for those intending (1) to climb the Yoshino mountains, and (2) to visit the coast of the Kii Peninsula and the Toro Gorge with Osaka as their starting point:

To Yoshino and Ōdaigahara

1st day-Leave Ōsaka (Abenobashi Station) for Yoshino on Kinki-Nippon Railway the (about 2 1/10 hrs.). From Yoshino to the peak of Sanjō-gadake (about 15 m.; about 7 hrs.' walk).

Accommodations on the mountain: Ryūsenji and 4 other temples.

2nd day-From Sanjō-ga-dake to Amagase-bashi (about 13 m.; about 7 hrs.' walk). From Amagase-bashi to Kawai by bus (about 7.5 m.; 40 min.). Inn at Kawai: Fukuyama.

3rd day-From Kawai to Ōdaigahara (about 11 m.; about 6 hrs.' walk). Accommodations on top: Ōdai-kyōkai.

4th day-Sightseeing on Mt. Odaigahara.

5th day-From Ōdaigahara to Shionoha Hot Springs (about 12 m.; about 5 hrs.' walk), and thence to Kashiwagi on foot (about 5 m.; about 2 hrs.' walk). From Kashiwagi to Yamato-Kamiichi Station by bus (about 24 m.; 2½ hrs.), whence to Ōsaka by electric train on the Kinki-Nippon Railway (2 hrs.).

To Kumano and Toro-Hatchō

1st day-Leave Ōsaka (Tennoji Station) in the early morning by electric train on the Hanwa line for Higashi-Wakayama. Transfer at the terminal to the Kisei West line. Stop over at Kushimoto and visit Shionomisaki Promontory by bus (3.7 m. in 15 min.). Arrive and stay at Katsu-ura Spa.

2nd day-Take a train to Nachi, and see the Nachi Fall, Kumano-Nachi Shrine and Seiganto-ji Temple at Nachi-san by bus (5.3 m. in 40 min.). Reaching Shingū, visit the Kumano-Hayatama Shrine. Stay at Shingū.

3rd day—Leave Shingū at 8:30 by air-propeller boat, and go up the Kitayama River via Miyai to see Toro Gorge (from Shingū to Toro, 29.4 m. in 4 hrs.).

4th day—After lunch, leave Toro at 12:30. Coming back to Miyai, sail up the Totsu by another boat to Hongū (from Toro to Hongū, 20.5 m. in 4¼ hrs.). Pay a visit to the Kumano-nimasu Shrine there. Take a bus to and stay at Yunomine Spa (2.5 m.).

5th day—Take a bus in the morning for Asso Station (37.9

m. in 4¹/₈ hrs.). From Asso to Shirahama-guchi by rail, whence by bus arrive at Shirahama Spa (4 m. in 30 min.). Sightseeing in the vicinity. Stay at Yusaki Spa.

6th day—Take a bus to Shirahama-guchi or Kii-Tanabe Station (about 12 m. in 1 hr.), then by train for Wakayama. Dropping in at the Dōjō-ji and Kimiidera Temples on the way. Stay at Shin-Wakanoura.

7th day—Visit ruined Wakayama Castle. Leave Wakayama by train on the Wakayama line for Yoshino (change at Yoshino-guchi). Stay at Yoshino.

8th day—Sightseeing in and around Yoshino town. Return to Osaka by electric train in the evening.

Annual Events

January 1 to 2. Go-ō Shinji Ceremony at Kumano-Nachi Shrine, Nachi-san.

January 7. Yatagarasu Ceremony at Kumano-ni-masu Shrine, Hongū.

April 1. Spring Festival of Hinokuma and Kunikakasu Shrines, Wakayama.

April 11 to 12. Cherry-blossom Festival of Zaō-dō Temple, Yoshino.

June 1. Annual Festival of the Lower Shrine of Nifukawakami Jinsha, Nifu, about 7½ miles from Shimoichi-guchi Station on the Kinki-Nippon Line. Buses available.

June 18. Festival of Kokawa Temple, near Wakayama.

The temple at Kokawa on the Wakayama Line (14.2 m. from Wakayama-shi), which is one of the oldest Buddhist temples in Kii Province, founded in 770 A.D., holds its grand festival on this day.

July 14. Annual Festival of Kumano-Nachi Shrine, Nachisan. September 13. Annual Festival of Kamayama Shrine, Wakayama.

September 19. Annual Festival of Kimpu Shrine, Yoshino. September 26. Annual Festival Vicinity

September 26. Annual Festival of Hinokuma and Kunikakasu Shrines, Wakayama.

September 27. Annual Festival of Yoshino Shrine and Yoshimizu Shrine, Yoshino.

October 8. Annual Festival of the Upper Shrine of Nifukawakami Jinsha, Kawakami, about 12 miles from Yamato-Kamiichi Station on the Kinki-Nippon Line. Buses available. October 14. Annual Festival

of Yoshino-Mikumari Shrine, Yoshino.

October 15. Ouma Matsuri,

the Annual Festival of Kumano-Hayatama Shrine, Shingu.

Annual Festival of Itakiso Shrine, Nishisantō, east of Wakayama.

October 16. Annual Festival of the Middle Shrine of Nifukawakami Jinsha, Ogawa, about 12 miles from Yamato-Kamiichi Station on the Kinki-Nippon Line. Buses available.

Annual Festival of Nifutsuhime Shrine, Amano, about 3.7 miles from Myōji Station on the Wakayama line.

Ofune Matsuri (Boat Festival) of Kumano-Hayatama Shrine, Shingū.

December 10. Mikamagi Festival of Kumano-ni-masu Shrine, Hongū.

Flower Season in and around the National Park

Plum Blossoms (January— February)

Anō (6 m. by bus from Gojō on the Wakayama line); Minabe (1.8 m. from Minabe), Tazu (0.9 m. from Kii-Shinjō), both on the Kisei West line.

Cherry Blossoms (April)
Yoshino; Negoro-ji Temple
(2.4 m. from Iwade on the

Wakayama line); Shin-Wakanoura; (late in March) Kimiidera Temple; Yukawa Spa.

Azalea (May)

Toro Gorge.

Rhododendron (May—June) Mt. Ōdaigahara, Toro Gorge. Tinted Maple-leaves (Novem-

ber)

Toro Gorge.

SUPPLEMENT

Ōsaka-Nagasaki Tour through the Inland Sea and Central Kyūshū

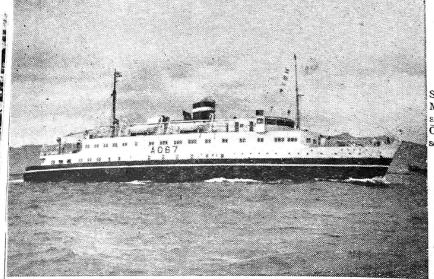
The Inland Sea is a narrow strip of water, about 240 miles long from Awaji Island to Shimonoseki and 4 to 40 miles wide, that separates Honshū (Mainland) and the islands of Shikoku and Kyūshū. An eastern part of the Sea which covers a total area of 452,000 acres streaked by the Uno-Takamatsu ferry route, is called "Inland Sea National Park."

Visitors, however, often wonder why this dignified title should be monopolized by such a fraction of the sea. The main reason is that the whole sea is a veritable sea garden, blessed with about 750 islands of various sizes and scenic effects and fringed with "white-and-green-pine-grove" coasts which are no less attractive.

The best way to do the sights of the Inland Sea is to sail through it by one of the Kansai Kisen Kaisha's five steamships, each around 1,800 tons, which ply between Ōsaka and Beppu. The sailing schedule is:

THE PARTY		Fares from Ōsaka		
Ōsaka	1v. 11.30 a.m.	6,30 p.m.	1st class	2nd class 3rd class
Kōbe	1v. 1.30 p.m.		· .	1 - 1 - 1 -
Takamatsu*	1v. 7.30 p.m.		₹1,200.00	600.00 200.00
Takahama*	1v. 2.50 a.m.	8.50 a.m.	₹2.100.00	1.050.00 350.00
Beppu	ar. 8.50 a.m.	2.30 p.m.	₹3.000.00	1.500.00 500.00
(* ports	(2nd day) in Shikoku)	1 100 mm		20 14 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

The above-mentioned Uno-Takamatsu ferry route is being maintained by the Ministry of Transportation and offers seven one-hour sailings daily each way.



Newly-buil. SS. Akebono Maru (1,033tons) sails in the Ōsaka-Beppu service.

Below is given a brief description of the main tourist points along the Ōsaka-Nagasaki route via the Inland Sea, Beppu, Aso N.P. and Unzen N.P.

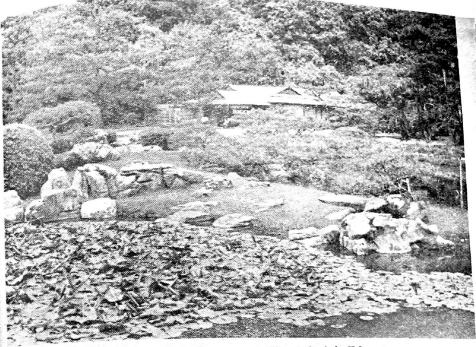
Takamatsu (pop. 101,424), in the Inland Sea except for the first port of call in Shikoku main entrance to Shikoku from Honshū and the seat of the Kagawa prefectural government. It owes its popularity to Ritsurin Park in the city. About 186 acres in area, this park is a fine specimen of Japanese-style landscape gardening. In the vicinity of Takamatsu there are several places worth visiting, of which the following may be suggested for you to visit if you are enjoying a leisurely tour.

Shodo Island, lying 17 miles northeast of Takamatsu, is reached from Ōsaka by regular boat in 8 hours, and from Takamatsu in one and a half hours. It is

Awaji Island. The main entrance on the Ōsaka-Beppu line, is the to the island is Tonoshō, from which a motor tour around the island, mostly along the seashore and covering 37.8 miles, can be made in about 5 hours. Among the main attractions along the route are Mt. Kankakei which is famed for its rocky summit and gorgeous autumnal foliage, an olive garden, and a soy brewery.

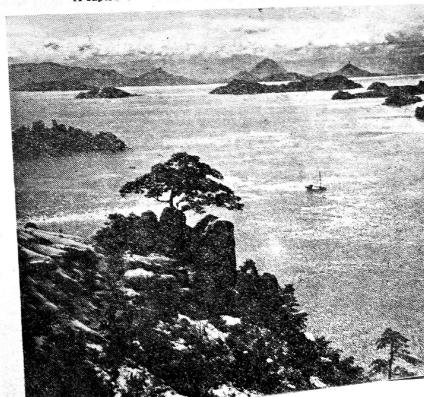
> Mt. Washū, a vantage point to the west of Uno on the Honshū side, looks out over the narrowest part of the Inland Sea and over a range of Shikoku mountains looming in the dim distance.

Tomo, also on the Honshu about 90 miles round, the largest side, is a picturesque port, and



A Japanese landscape-garden in Ritsurin Park in Takamatsu.

A superb view of the Inland Sea from Mt. Washu on the Mainland.



the sea around it abounds in "tai" (sea bream). It is indeed a source of great interest to see an army of experienced fishermen catch this species of fish with seines. Abuto Kannon Temple, about two and a half miles south of Tomo, can be descried from an Ōsaka-Beppu liner, as the structure is conspicuously perched on a cliff jutting into the sea.

Takahama, the second port of call in Shikoku, is a western entrance to the island. About eight and a half miles to the southeast of the port is the site of Dōgo Hot Springs, the biggest spa in the island. Electric cars are available from Takahama.

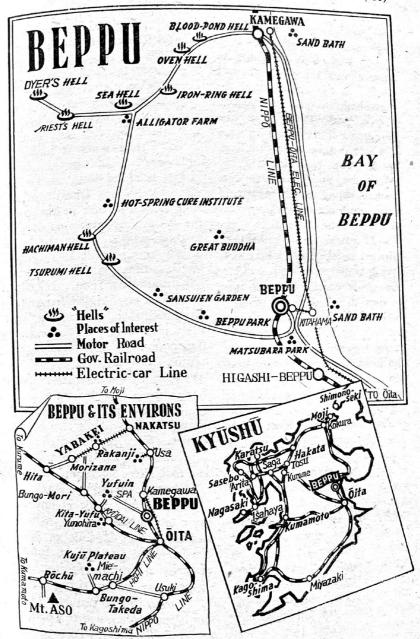
Miyajima, lit. "Shrine Island," on the Honshū side is another place of interest that may be visited from Takahama.

Access: by steamship from Takahama to Ujina in Hiroshima Bay, four hours, then by train to Miyajima-guchi with a change at Hiroshima, a little more than an hour, and finally by ferry to the island of Miyajima, 13 minutes. Miyajima is also called Itsukushima and is one of the "Scenic Trio of Japan," the others being Matsushima in north Japan and Ama-no-hashidate to the north of Kyōto. What serves to make Miyajima a tourist resort is the Itsukushima Shrine whose torii stands in the sea in front of the shrine. The shrine buildings are old and gorgeous, being beautifully painted a crimson and having many treasures on show. The Iwaso hotel with excellent Japanese-style accommodations available there .

Beppu (pop. 96,685), a thriv-

Enjoying the hot healing waters of the sand baths at I eppu.





ing port-town on the northeastern coast of Kyūshū, owes a greater part of its popularity to these unusual things—a group of "hells" in the suburbs and the "sand-baths" on the beach. "Hells," - or "Jigoku," as the Japanese call them, are in various forms: some are boiling hotspring pools (the largest being 400 ft. deep and 195 degrees F.), some bubbling muddy pools, and others gush out hot-spring vapor. A tour around these "hells" covers 12 miles. "Sand-baths" are situated on the spots where hotspring water seeps from beneath the sandy beach. A small hole is dug there so as to make a bather lie in it and enjoy a novel bathing with his or her body covered with sand, except for the head, in a buried-alive fashion. A host of excellent Japanese-style hotels are available in

The shortest and most enjoyable trip across Kyūshū may be made along the route as shown in the map on page 126, visiting Mt. Aso and Unzen on the way.

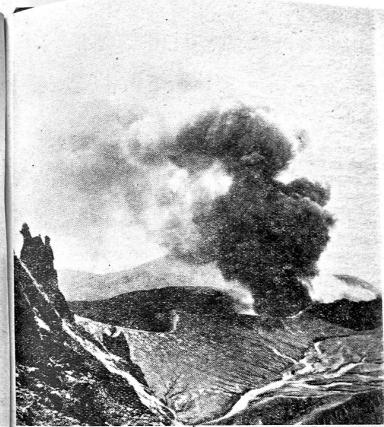
Mt. Aso in one of the two national parks along the route (the other being Unzen) is an active volcano whose old and vast crater-basin (70 miles in circumference, the biggest of the kind in the world) is highly cultivated,—producing rice, wheat

and vegetables and is dotted with villages having a total population of 60,000. Access from Beppu to Nakadake, the only active volcano of Aso mountains: 5 hours by rail to Akamizu via Õita, and about 40 minutes by bus to the crater via the Aso Kankō Hotel. Except when it makes a full display of its intrinsic power, belching forth smoke-fire columns, as has from time to time been the case in the past, the volcano constitutes no danger to those who stand on the brim of the crater to look into the awe-inspiring gap of the earth.

Kumamoto (pop. 247,600), 1.6 hours by train from the above-mentioned Akamizu station, is a center of education, transportation and culture in central Kyūshū.

The short cut to Unzen from Kumamoto: first by train from Kumamoto to Misumi with a change at Uto, about two hours, then by ferry to Shimabara, an hour and 20 min. and finally by bus to Unzen, about an hour.

Unzen National Park is known far and wide chiefly because of its hot-springs, which, situated at an altitude of 2,400 feet above sea level, are fundamentally a summer resort, the never rising above never rising Golf, 80° F. even in mid-summer. Golf, tennis and other sports facilities tennis and other sports facilities are available there. Among the



Above: The crater of Nakadake, a peak of Mt. Aso. Below: Lovely Unzen Spa. on Mt. Unzen.



main attractions in other seasons of the year are azalea flowers which adorn the mountain slopes in mid-may, and the crimson maple leaves which give a picturesque touch to the mountain scenery in autumn.

Western- and semi-Westernstyle hotels: Unzen Kankō Hotel, Kyūshū Hotel, Yūmei Hotel, Shin-yu Hotel, Unzen Hotel.

On the way from Unzen down to Nagasaki there is the seaside spa of Obama provided with a few excellent Japanese-style hotels. A bus covers the distance between Unzen and Obama in 40 minutes.

Nagasaki (pop. 198,400), reached in about three hours from Obama via Isahaya, is one of the oldest ports in Japan. In the middle of the 16th century, trading ships from Portugal, Spain and Holland frequented the port and introduced into Japan Western learning, particularly medicine and botany. As time passed, the imported Western culture harmoniously min-

gled with that of Japan, resulting in the creation of an international atmosphere which may be partially gathered from such famed literally works as Puccini's "Madame Butterfly" and Lotti's "Okiku-san."

Today, the atom-bombed Nagasaki is in course of rehabilitation with an amazing speed. The time will soon come when the port regains its old popularity as a cultural center of the country, as well as a trade port.

A side trip from the Unzen-Nagasaki route may be made to Arita, one of Japan's most famous centers of porcelain manufacturing industry, which is reached from Isahaya in one hour and 40 minutes by rail with a change at Haiki. Three of the biggest porcelain companies in the town are Kōransha, Fukagawa and Imaemon, all of which have a long history of prosperity and reputation as manufacturers of various kinds of ceramics of high quality.

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ABBREVIATIONS

$C_{\cdot} = Cere$	emony		
F. = Fest	ival		= Park
H. = Hote	이 교육사이 내일 급급하게 되지 않는다.	R.	= River
L. = Line		Sh.	= Shrine
		Sta.	= Station
N.P. = Nati	= National Park	T.	= Tamel

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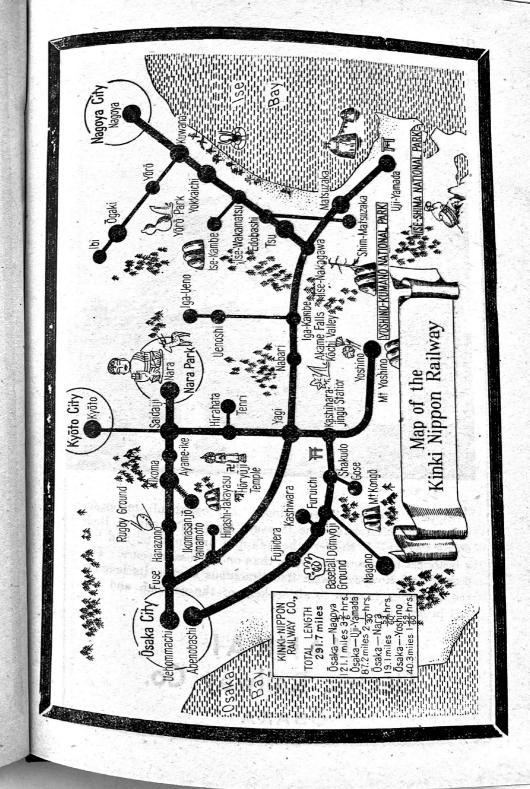
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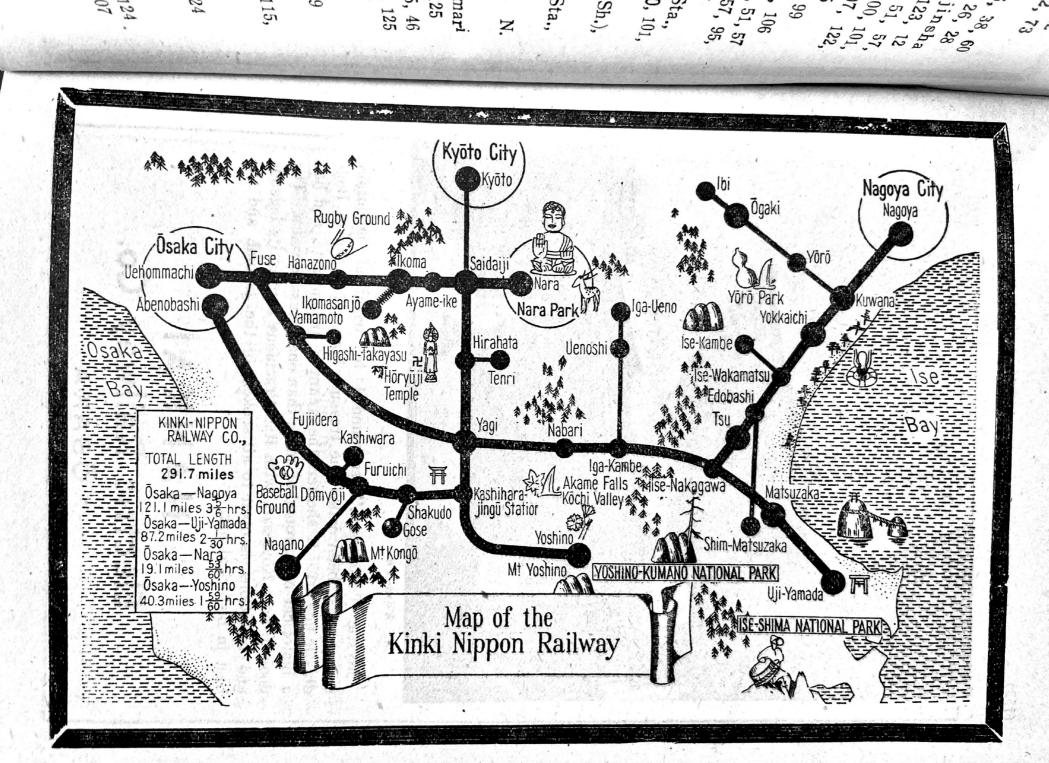
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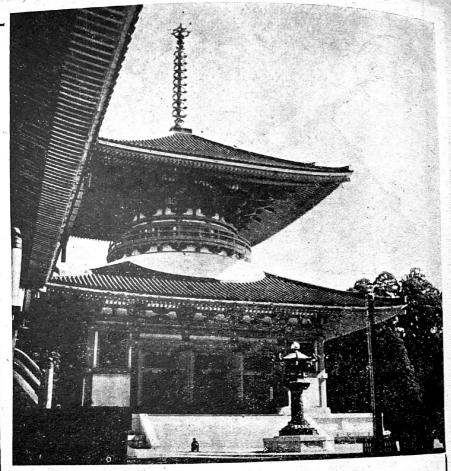
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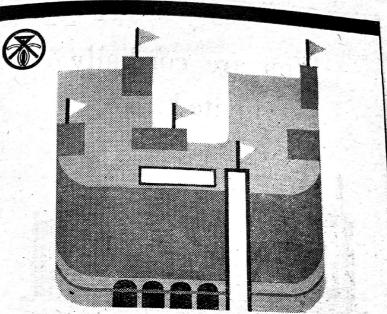
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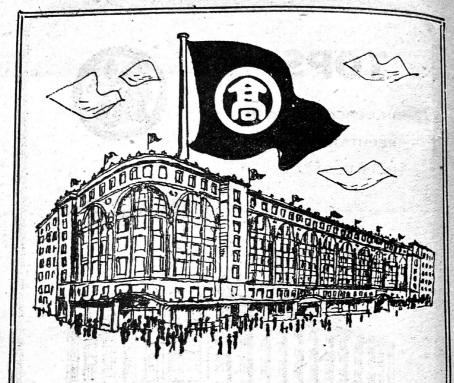




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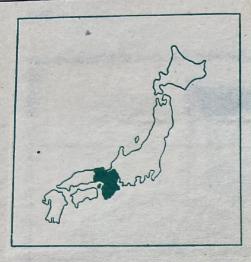
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